23 SEP 1931

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REGD. NO. B. 1065.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
16

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS

VOL. XIX NO. 224- BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

MAHATMA GANDHI THROWS A BOMBSHELL.

PROTESTS AGAINST HOARE'S STATEMENT ON RUPEE.

British Preference By Back-door

BIRLA EXPOSES WHITEHALL MANOEUVRES.

Viceroy Gags M.L.A.'s: Adjournment Disallowed

LONDON, Sept. 22.

In the Federal Structure Sub-committee Mahatma Gandhi protested against the manner in which action had been taken in regard to the rupee and said he was unable to give support which Sir S. Hoare had requested.

BILL RECEIVES ROYAL ASSENT

The Bill suspending the Gold Standard has passed through all the stages in Parliament and has received the Royal Assent.—Reuter.

... *Birla Exposes White Hall Manoeuvres*

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 21.

Interviewed by the London correspondent of the "Bombay Chronicle" regarding Sir Samuel Hoare's statement of maintaining exchange ratio at 18d. sterling, Sjt. G. D. Birla, exposed official manoeuvres as follows:—

"One thing towards which I wish to draw the attention of my countrymen is the position of 18d. sterling as compared with 18d. gold, which is in some respects even worse, since it grants Imperial preference to the extent of the depreciation value of the sterling. And this, it does by the backdoor.

FOISTING IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

The whole significance of Government still endeavouring to maintain exchange at 1|6 sterling lies in granting indirect preference. To-day the price of dollar-sterling exchange is quoted somewhat about 4-10 or depreciation of nearly 15 per cent. in the value of the sterling. On this basis, our exchange expressed in terms of gold, would be about 1-3.7, whereas in sterling, it would still be 1-6. In other words, it means that for British imports, we would be paying nearly 15 per cent. higher, than what we would pay for non-British imports.

INDIANS MUST OPPOSE.

I think it is the duty of every Indian to oppose such a position tooth and nail. Such a psoition, particularly at a time when the Round Table Conference is framing a new Constitution for India is most intolerable. This at least should show which way the wind is blowing at present.

—:o:—

BOMBAY BANKS TO CLOSE BUSINESS FOR TWO DAYS MORE.

In continuation of Monday's announcement, the Government of Bombay have declared to-day and Thursday (September 23rd and 24th) to be public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

DISCOUNT RATE TO BE RAISED TO 8 P.C.

It is believed in well-informed circles that the discount Rate of the Imperial Bank of India will be raised to 8 per cent.

Government Offices To Remain Open.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes under Tuesday's date.

"The public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act notified for to-morrow and Thursday are intended for banking purposes only and do not apply to Government offices which will remain open in the ordinary way.

Why Wednesday And Thursday Are Declared Holidays.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The following communique is issued.—In further explanation of the statement by the Hon'ble the Finance Member in the Legislative Assembly on Monday the 21st September and of the announcement regarding exchange made by the Secretary of State at the Round Table Conference it is necessary to conclude certain ar-

(Continued on page 5.)

Over Rs 9 Crores Of 1935 Bonds Sold Already.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

The Deputy Controller of the currency has issued the following. Sales of Treasury Bonds 1935 up to the 19th September amount to Rs. 9.75,00,000 approximately.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION

Extra-Ordinary General Meeting.

An extra-ordinary general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the Association to consider the present financial situation, when all the members are earnestly requested to attend. This public notice should be considered as sufficient owing to want of time to give information to members individually.

It is further resolved that members of this Association should close their business to-day (Wednesday).

Unbending Attitude Of Indian Government.

MAHATMA'S PROTEST AGAINST HOARE'S STATEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi said that while every thoughtful Congressman must sympathise with the British Nation in the present crisis he expressed surprise and sorrow at the manner in which action had been taken in India. What pained him was the fact that a decision had been taken over the heads of the Legislature.

This, in his view, was striking proof of the unbending attitude of the Government of India. Evidently in the matter of most vital importance Indians were not yet considered fit to be consulted, much less to decide, what was good for them.

Mahatma Gandhi repudiated that the view, as far as the Congress was concerned and said they were unable to give their support for measures which Sir Samuel Hoare had requested.

Reply to Gandhiji was made by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy who said that the action taken by Lord Willingdon and Sir George Schuster was the only course possible in the present circumstances. It was obligatory for them to take the same steps as were adopted in England. It was unfair to quarrel with the action taken in India, which moreover was only a temporary measure.—Reuter.

MAHATMA TO CONFER WITH H. H. AGA KHAN

It is understood, however, that it has been practically decided that Gandhiji should start forthwith discussion with H. H. the Agha Khan, either by correspondence or personally.

Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel and others are pressing Gandhiji to be absolutely firm about the Congress view-point, and not commit himself until it is definitely known whether the British Government is willing to grant Central Responsibility and other Reforms demanded by the Congress.

VICEROY DISALLOWS DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

SEE PAGE 7.

Mahatma Cancels Visit To Lancashire.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi has cancelled his Lancashire visit desiring to study the effect of financial crisis on the Indian situation.—Reuter.

"PEGGING THE RUPEE"

Financial Times Comments

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The "Financial Times" under the caption "Pegging the Rupee" welcomes Sir Samuel Hoare's announcement as the National Government's present course is the only logical course and the most conducive to country's permanent interests.

The paper holds that the Government of India is bound to pay out at its option sterling for rupee at a rate dependent on Bank of England's legal buying price for gold. Realising that a large contraction of currency has taken place in India during the past few years and which process is still continuing and since March last the net amount exceeds Rs. 25 crores. The paper is of opinion that the decline in gold value of rupee, other things being equal, should mean decrease in its purchasing power in terms of commodities and ought to tend to check that process.

5000 YOUNG MEN STAND IN A LINE FOR 50 JOBS.

Price Of Bread To Go Up In England.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Five thousand young people queued up in Birmingham for 50 jobs advertised by a drapery firm. More than 1,200 names were entered in the firm's books as being fit for consideration.

Though it is declared that commodity prices are not to increase corn price has gone high by about 10 per cent.. The price of bread is also likely to be raised.

"Mac" Suffers From Over-strain As Result Of Crisis.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is suffering from overstrain and has been ordered a few days best in country.—Reuter.

WANTED ASSURANCE.

Question In Commons.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Stock Exchange re-opens to-morrow.

In the House of Commons Col. Wedgwood Benn asked for an assurance that the cost of pegging rupee exchange to sterling by purchase of so-called reverse Council Bills would not fall on the British taxpayer.

Sir Samuel Hoare asked for notice.—Reuter.

First Act Of Government.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The first Government action under the Gold Act is the issue of an order that the purchase of foreign exchange or transfer of funds therefore by British and other residents of the United Kingdom will be prohibited except for normal trading requirements or contracts existing before the 21st September or reasonable travelling or other personal purposes.—Reuter.

Gandhiji Reticent To Say Anything On Financial Crisis

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Regarding Sir Samuel Hoare's statement that the rupee will be maintained at 1 shilling 6 pence ratio, Mahatma and Pandit Malaviya are reticent to express any opinion at the present stage. However it is understood that Gandhiji conferred with British Statesmen promising conditional support to Sir S. Hoare's statement provided British Government assured India that the future policy regarding the same shall be at the discretion of the future Indian Government. The future Government should have the right to fix the rupee ratio in the interest of India.

It is reliably understood that British Statesmen are considering Gandhiji's offer and if this is not accepted it is likely that Mahatma and other Indian leaders will raise a protest against the statement to-morrow.

TWO OIL DRILLERS KILLED.

Fire In B. O. C. Oil Well.

RANGOON, Sept. 22.

As a result of a fire in the oil well belonging to the Burma Oil Company in Chauk recently, two British drillers, Lindsay and Macewen, were badly burnt and they subsequently succumbed.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S MOMENTOUS DECISION THIS WEEK

Forcing Announcement Of Govt. Policy?

GANDHI—PATEL—IYENGAR POURPARLERS

Financial Crisis Dominates R. T. C. Affairs

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Gandhiji is shifting on Tuesday to Knights Bridge which is nearer St. James' Palace. He has taken Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar as his Political Secretary for the Conference work.

Sjts. Vithalbhai Patel, A. Rangaswami Iyengar & Gandhiji were closetted at Mr. Rangaswami's flat to-night to force announcement of the Government policy. Mr. Patel fully stated his views. Gandhiji did not speak owing to his observing silence.

The meeting was adjourned. A momentous decision is expected this week.

Gandhiji's diary shows that important interviews and discussions are to take place throughout the week.

The financial crisis dominates the Indian problem. Britishers are fully absorbed with their domestic affairs and are not giving much attention to the R.T.C. The statements of Sir S. Hoare and Sir G. Schuster are interpretedas meaning that the Indian Government are fully co-operating with His Majesty's Government in meeting the crisis.

Indian delegates are unable to make any definite pronouncement until the sterling position clears up.

HYDARI SUPPORTS GANDHIJI IN DEMANDING UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

—:o:—

Dr. Ambedkar's Vehement Attack Against Upper House.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Dreary discussions continued to-day at St. James Palace and it is hoped that they will be concluded by to-morrow night.

Lord Sankey distributed the memorandum of the Finance Department of the Government of India on the Federal finance and another one containing his own reflections thereon and his own suggestions.

He proposes the appointment of a sub-committee representing states and British India.

The British delegates opened the discussion. Sir Akbar Hydari took Dr. Ambedkar to task for his adament attitude towards the Princes which he felt was not the language of business. If Dr. Ambedkar was properly understood, continued Sir A. Hydari it seemed the Doctor was not welcoming Federation which was to be based on the amenable cooperation of various units for the common good. Federation was in the interest of India as much as in the interest of the States. He further insisted on the Princes demand not to interfere in their domestic affairs. He claimed the right of non-interference whilst supporting the Federal Scheme.

HYDARI FOR UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE.

In agreeing with Gandhiji for prefering unicameral legislature Sir Akbar Hydari felt both the Chambers must have equal powers and functions. In moving language he asserted he did not want any Chamber to be composed of the hereditary aristocrats nor did he believe in the so-called stabilising influence of the Upper Chamber.

On the other hand the Maharaja of Bikaner preferred to be brief by merely assuring his colleagues that the Princes and the States desired to help British India and not to create difficulties in the way of India's progress. He opined that Federation would be like a family working together for peace and harmony of the body politic. The Maharaja, however sounded a note of warning and wanted to be vigilant and careful about constitutional safeguards for the States.

AMBEDKAR ANSWERS HYDARI.

Dr. Ambedkar replied to Sir A. Hydari's criticism in unequivocal terms. He felt that even if he was left alone he would never be a party to equality of powers to two Houses. He quoted Parliament Act of 1911 as well as the Irish Constitution and demanded that decisive voice on all matters must rest with the Lower Chamber. Even the Finance Bill must become law if voted by the Lower House despite a contrary vote by the Upper House. He was, however, willing to allow consideration of money bills by Upper Chamber but was not willing to grant it decisive power as the Lower Chamber was supreme.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar found himself sharing Dr. Sapru's views if two Chambers were introduced. He had however no hesitation in joining the issue with Gandhiji to support unicameral House.

DISCUSSION IN FEDERAL STRUCTURE COMMITTEE

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Sir A. Hydari at the outset strongly supported Sir Samuel Hoares appeal for co-operation in the present difficulties and assured the Government of the fullest help from Hyderabad Government.

Sir Akbar Hydari welcomed the view expressed by the British Indian delegates regarding non-interference in the affairs of the Indian States and expressed appreciation of the sentiments which Gandhiji and Malaviyaji had uttered in this connection. Sir Akbar Hydari strongly advocated the principle of Federation in which both British India and States would be fully represented and have equal opportunities. He shared Mahatma Gandhi's preference for unicameral Federal Legislature and advocated the fullest possible autonomy for the Provinces which should be given absolute authority for day to day administration.

Sirdar Ujjal Singh contemplated that generally the assent of both

(Continued on page 5.)

Princes And Lower Chamber.

SHARP DIVISION OF OPINION.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

There is a sharp division amongst the Princes on the issue of nominations and direct election to the Lower Chamber. Nearly eight States including Mysore, Indore, Baroda favour direct elections.

The Nizam feels inclined to accept direct election, particularly if Berar is restored to His Highness.

MOONJE'S OPPOSITION.

It is significant to observe that Dr. Moonje, the official representative of the Hindu Mahasabha does not approve of the negotiations carried on by Mahatma with the Shafi group of delegates at the suggestion of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar. Mr. M. A. Jinnah who arrived here on Saturday is trying to grasp the significance of the whole situation. But it is believed Mr. Jinnah will be amenable to any agreement that will be arrived at between Gandhiji and Sir M. Shafi.

GANDHIJI TO MEET CHARLIE CHAPLIN

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi will meet Charlie Chaplin at Dr. Katial's House at East End at the close of to-day's sitting of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.—Reuter.

NIZAM TRYING TO GET BACK BERAR

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Berar subjects agitating in London against the rendition of Berars to the Nizam in view of the ruler's offer to pay full price at which province was taken from him. The British Ministers are seriously considering the offer in view of money urgently needed to tide over the present national financial crisis.

"A UNIQUE AMBASSADOR"

Meaning Of Gandhiji's Loincloth Explained To British.

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The "Manchester Guardian" prominently publishes an article by its Indian Correspondent giving the meaning of Gandhiji's loin cloth under the caption "A Unique Ambassador."

The contributor tells the British public how the late Deshbandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru were attracted to Gandhi despite the fact that both these leaders were rolling in wealth. It was due to Gandhi's determination not merely to preach poverty but to practise it in his daily life by renouncing all personal comforts and luxuries and taking loin cloth as poignant consciousness of the country's poverty.

SIR P. THAKURDAS

Departs For England.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, one of the three representatives of Indian commercial community, left Bombay for Europe, on Tuesday afternoon, to attend the Round Table Conference.

A large number of merchants and friends were present on board the ship "Ganga" to wish him "bon voyage."

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Canton.—Official proclamation has been issued announcing that Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, President of the National Government intends to resign. The Canton Government will consequently dissolve after recalling all troops from Hunan. —Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Tokio.—The Manchuria conflict has been put on the road to settlement by the Cabinet's approval of the appointment of a joint Sino-Japanese Committee to consider the outstanding issues.—Reuter.

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Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

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A R 5869

WANTED—An OFFICE SECRETARY, experienced in Mill Work, good education. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE AGENTS, The Binod Mills, Co., Ltd., Ujjain, C. I.
A 3642

WANTED—CLERKS, CASHIER, two AGRICULTURIST EXPERTS and a GARDEN SUPDTT. for native States and different department. Apply with two annas stamps to Box No. 1169, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 5888

WANTED—STENOTYPIST experienced Correspondence Engineering Line Novices not wanted. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1168, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 5887

REQUIRED—SERVICES of educated practical chrome woollen dyer. Pay upto Rs. 200 according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials to KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH GULAM HUSSUN & CO., Carpet Manufacturers, Amritsar.
A R 5889

WANTED—A SUPERVISOR for Mohamedan Orphanage versed in English and Gujerati languages with experience of having done supervising work in Hostels and Boardings. Preference to a Sunny Meman Mohammedan Apply Box No. 1164, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R5879

WANTED—A PRIVATE SECRETARY, graduate of Arts and Laws, good English experienced. Better Hindi knowing. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to SETH LALCHAND B. SETHI AGENTS, The Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain, C. I.
A R 3641

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 including T. A. to organise agencies for sale of tea loose or packed of Ratuajhora Tea Co., Ltd. Apply with one anna stamp to:—JARDINE & CO., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
A I

WANTED—DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENTS for Poona, Goa, Kanara and Hyderabad (Deccan) for People's Insurance Co., Ltd. Terms salary, commission or both. Apply stating the minimum business that can be guaranteed to CHAINANI & CO., Bombay View, Bowalia Tank, Bombay.
A R5653

WANTED—The following LADY TEACHERS for Prem Vidyalaya, Dayalbagh, Agra. (1) A trained or experienced GRADUATE LADY TEACHER to teach Mathematics. Salary Rs. 100/- p.m. with Provident Fund benefits. (2) A trained or experienced MATRICULATE. Salary Rs. 75/- p.m. with Provident Fund benefits. Apply with testimonials to:—MISRI LAL GUPTA, M.A., Secretary, Managing Committee.
A R 3636

Situations Vacant

WANTED—STUDENTS Seeking Employments. For particulars send two annas stamps to HIND EQUITABLE, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.
A R 5896

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.—Applications are invited for an ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS with special qualifications in the branch of Money Banking Finance. Grade Rs. 150-15-300 .Starting salary according to qualifications. Apply immediately with a statement of qualifications and copies of testimonials to A. B. DHRUVA, Prof. Vice-Chancellor.
A R 3654

WANTED—PERMANENT BRANCH MANAGER on Rs. 50/- plus Rs. 20 as T. A. to push the sale of our Tea. Selected candidates are required to invest Rs. 200/- in the Company. Apply to:—INLAND TRADER'S (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A R 5900

WANTED—TUTOR for a Rajkumar, Lady, knowing Gujarati Songs, Harmonium, Dilruba, Satar, etc., for a well-known State, Lady Doctors and Nurses. For upcountry Hospitals Immediately apply ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R 3668

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A R5821

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TO LET—On Khar-Road. 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms kitchen, privy with flush-system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent, inquire on 1st floor to Mr. JAMSETJI SHROFF.
C 300

TO BE LET—A Spacious and Commodius, beautiful and airy one-storied BUNGALOW comprising numerous rooms a garden and a motor garage, oil-painted and equipped with electric light, situated on Falkland Road Street Nos 73-82. Apply to HAJI JACKERIA HAJI AHMED PATEL. 176, Kambekar Street. Bombay 3, telephone No. 24970.
C R5878

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M W5

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T R5860

GOLCONDA-HYDERABAD GOVERNMENT SOAP. Agents wanted. Write sharp KOHINOOR AGENCIES, 46, Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
T R 5874

ARYANS TEA—Wanted a SOLE DISTRIBUTOR for Bombay Presidency to distribute 'Aryans Tea' a purely Indian concern. Please see the Manager. on tour C/o. Empire Hotel, Bombay. Visiting Hours 12 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Wednesday.
T R 5893

Matrimonial

WANTED—An English Educated healthy, fair HINDU LADY of any caste, aged about 25, to marry a widower, aged 42, who is a permanent Gazetted Officer. Correspondence confidential to Box No. 1170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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L R 5892

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WORLD'S BEST ISTAMBOLI HAIR DYE wonderful and most efficacious. Blackens, softens within 5 minutes without staining skin or turning brown. As 12 Postage extra. SODAGAR PHARMACY, Pydhowni, Bombay.
M R5842

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THE SHAHABAD CEMENT CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Hyderabad State.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DIRECTORS have resolved to declare an Ad-Interim dividend of Rs. 7/- per share for the half year ended 30th June, 1931, and that the same will be paid by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Hyderabad-Dn., on and after MONDAY, the 19th October, 1931, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company, on 30th September, 1931. Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to the Registered addresses of the Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
The Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd.

By their Constituted Attorney,
P. J. BILIMORIA.
Dated Shahabad, 21st Sept, 1931.
3667

THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE.

"THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 28th September to SATURDAY, the 10th October, 1931, both days inclusive.

The TWENTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Company will be held on Friday, the 9th October, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, when the usual Resolutions regarding the adoption of the Annual Report and Accounts, the declaration of Dividend, the election of directors, and the appointment of Auditors will be submitted."

By order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LTD.—Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
3669

Public Notices.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 23rd and 24th September, 1931, those days having been declared Public Holidays by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881, in view of the financial developments in London and their reaction on the Indian financial situation.

J. G. RIDLAND,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1931.
3666

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 1740 of 1931.
Messrs. SHROFF MISTRY & CO., a firm: .... Plaintiffs
vs.
HANSRAJ KANJI KHATOW .... Defendant.

To,
The Defendant abovenamed,

PLEASE NOTE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you for recovering a sum of Rs. 9622|- with interest at 9 per cent per annum on Rs. 20,647|- from 12th December, 1930, until 14th May, 1931, and on Rs. 9,622|- from 15th May, 1931, until judgment and costs and interest on judgment.

You are hereby summoned to apply to the High Court within 10 days from the service hereof for leave to appear and defend the suit. In default the plaintiffs will be entitled to a decree as prayed.

Dated this 22nd day of September, 1931.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. DORAB & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
3665

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RANCHORDAS LALJI, GOPALDAS LALJI and NARANDAS LALJI, Managing Members of a joint and undivided Hindu family, consisting of themselves and Tricumdas Gopaldas and Vallabhdas Gopaldas, sons of the said Gopaldas Laljee and Jeevandas Narandas and Khatau Narandas, sons of the said Narandas Lalji have contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, maintenance, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure (now redeemed from assessment) together with the messuages, tenements, building or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Second Panjrapole Street, containing by admeasurement 889 square yards, or thereabouts, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Od. No. 47, New Numbers 372 and 1520, New Survey No. 648 and Cadastral Survey No. 3163 of the Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 5612 to 5615 and Street Nos. 27, 29 and 31 and "C" Ward No. 5611, and Street No. 33, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Thakurdas Jagjivandas, partly by the property of Jamnabai widow of Dungersey Nagji and others and partly by the property of Dungersey Shamji Joshi, on or towards the West by the Second Panjrapole Street, on or towards the North by the property of Tyebally Dawoodbhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Jainarayan Sitaram and others.

Dated this 21st day of Sept., 1931.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3662.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RAMRAO RAMKRISHNA MORWALE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Bai SATYABHAMABAI HARSHET DALI.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, lease, lien, equitable mortgage, sale, mortgage, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41-A, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement about 75 square yards (be the same less or more) bearing C.S. No. 398 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the building newly built thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "C" Ward No. 2468, Street No. 19, all which premises are situate at and on the side of Dhobi Talao 3rd Lane, also called Hamalwadi, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East and South by the properties of Mulgaoker, on the North by the Dhobi Talao 3rd Lane aforesaid and on the West by Parsee Agiary premises.

Dated this 18th day of Sept., 1931.

SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
3664.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
The Wolf of Wall Street, smashes
The Love Market
GEORGE BANCROFT
In
"Ladies Love Brutes"
The Iron Bonds of Matrimony chained her to a Brute—See what happens.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30 and 10 P. M.
The Great Detective Drama
"ALIBI"
A Murder Mystery with an Amazing Climax
Featuring
AUSTIN TREVOR

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
Irresistible as ever
MAURICE CHEVALIER
in
"THE BIG POND"
Charming All-Talking, Singing, Comedy.

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To
CINEMA PATRONS
Madan Theatres Ltd.
Have much pleasure in announcing
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with effect from
SATURDAY, 26th Sept. 1931.
NEW RATES OF ADMISSION.
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Inclusive of Tax.

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The Coronation Theatre
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with
A TALENTED BATCH OF ARTISTES.

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Ripon Theatre
WED. 23rd Sept. 1931 at 8-30 P.M.
"MUKANAYAK"
Saturday 26th Sept. 1931 at 4 p.m.
"WIDHILIKHIT"
Sun., 27th Sept. 1931, at 3-30 P.M.
"SWAYAMWAR"
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Manager:
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xNagato,,	5901	18 Sept.	30 ,,
Hakone ,,	10500	...	@ 5 Oct.
x Kaga ,,	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
* Yamagata Maru	3807	3 Oct.	15 Oct.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@ 18 ,,
* Tokiwa Maru	6972	16 Oct.	31 ,,
Suwa Maru	10700	...	3 Nov.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	29 Sept.	16 Oct.
Hakusan Maru	10500	14 Oct.	31 Oct.

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Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
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Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda.
Raja Ratna Bhailal Rajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works, Ltd., Baroda.
Seth Bansukhbhai Mofatlal of the Shorock Mills, Ltd., Ahmedabad.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June, and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
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General Manager.

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(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913).
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London Agents:
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	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	5,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000

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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

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MISSION OF GANDHI ASHRAM, GADRO.

Bringing Prosperity To Desert Regions.

(From A Corresponcent.)

The Gandhi Ashram, Gadro, was started on the 22nd January 1930, in the Desert Division of Thar Parkar District. During the floods of 1929 the Peoples Flood Relief Committee revived its activities and appealed to the public for subscriptions. Mahatma Gandhi issued an appeal through the columns of Young India and Sardar Vallabhbhai altogether remitted Rs. 18,000 for relief work in Sind. When the Sind Relief Committee of Karachi took over the organisation of relief operations. The Peoples Flood Relief Committee earmarked the sum of Rs. 20,000 with the advice of Mahatma Gandhi, for opening a woollen khadi in Thar and thus providing a permanent means of livlihood for the people. The Gandhi Ashram, Gadro was thus started by the Thar Relief Committee out of the funds placed at its disposal by Mahatma Gandhi in 1929.

DESERT REGION.

The Thar Division is known as the Desert Division of Sind. It is the only Division in which cultivation depends on rainfall, and is so irregular that the area is considered the famine area of Sind. Normally one good year is followed by two indifferent and two poor ones. The general population is more or less a nomadic one migrating to the plains of Sind for field-labour and returning for a few months in the year if there are fair prospects of rain. There is only one crop the bajri crop which is the staple food of the people. For the rest cattle-breeding is as important an occupation as agriculture, for with a little rain the sand-dunes are covered with a coat of luxuriant grass and the Desert Division then becomes the finest pasturage in Sind. But during an year of draught there is neither water to drink nor grass to feed and a famine of fodder is more terrible here than a famine of food-grains. No railway line traverses the division and there is probably not a mile of metalled road in it. The camel is the only means of conveyance in this sandy waste and the transport of men and goods is slow and expensive over interminable rows of sand hills which extend over the whole division. The people live in a state of chronic poverty and are not unfamilar with the horrors of famine.

SCOPE FOR KHADI.

In such an area the provision of a supplementary industry is of the utmost importance as a protective measure and as a second line of defence. And fortunately there yet exists an important cottage industry—the woollen industry. In round numbers there are about 6 lakhs cattle head in Thar, nearly 1 lakh being sheep. Each is sheared twice a year and yields on an average 1-1|2 seer of raw wool. Thus nearly 4,000 mds. of wool are available for manufacture. Quite a large quantity is at present sent to Beawar (Jodhpur State) for being cleansed and forwarded for export from Bombay. It is also estimated that there are nearly 2,000 pit-looms and 10,000 spinning wheels in the division, waiting to be fully employed. Granted continuous and steady employment each loom could produce cloth worth Rs. 1,000 per year and all the 2,000 looms supply goods of the approximate value of Rs. 20 lakhs. Thus the whole division is an admirable treat for khadi work on an extensive scale. Here labour is cheap, spinners possess wheels and weavers are plentiful. All that is required is the proper organisation of production and supplying adequate marketing facilities.

WORK BEFORE ASHRAM.

The Gandhi Ashram, Gadro, had to struggle against many difficulties in its initial stages of work. But at present there is a steady inflow of yarn and ready-made cloth, which are purchased at fixed rates. Employment is given to more than 1,000 spinners and about 60 weavers. An ordinary spinner brings a seer of yarn (8 s.) within a fortnight and earns one rupee i.e., a little over one anna per diem. Nearly two-thirds of spinners are Moslem women, as all the weavers are Manghwars. There are 34 weavers and 25 women living in the Ashram. The average monthly wage of a weaver is Rs. 25—nearly double the wage earned before from casual and irregular work. The capital invested up to the 31st of July 31 was Rs. 15,710, the cloth purchased and produced worth Rs. 32,534 and sold within that date was Rs. 25,124. Thus within an year and half the Ashram has grown and made itself useful to the people.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE.

Yet there is a vast scope for further development. All that technical skill has achieved during the last few years in the production of khadi has yet to be introduced in the Ashram. New fly-shuttle looms will soon be working, and a dyeing expert will be deputed by the Department of Industries to teach people the process of dyeing fast colours on wool. A mechanical process of carding wool is at present a great desideratum. Given these improvements, the cloth produced will be able to face the competition of Indian or foreign mill-made cloth. Even as it is the khathas, kamals and lois of the Ashram are extremely cheap, very durable and fairly warm. Since the fall of general prices wool has become so cheap that a khatha which cost Rs. 6 before can be had at Rs. 4 and a double kamali which cost Rs. 12 formerly sells for Rs. 8 now Dyed yarn is used in the borders and ends in quite an attractive way that is peculiar to the country, where it is produced. The desert division has been suffering from a series of bad seasons since the last 3 years. In 1929 there was a total loss of crops on account of the ravages of locusts and last year there was a failure of rainfall. This year the tract has very nearly escaped another calamity and a fodder famine has been just avoided by a shower or two during the last fortnight. But the rains are too late for resuming cultivation in two talukas and there is bound to be some scarcity within a few months. The best service which the public can do for the poor people is to buy their woollen products and thus supply them with a means of livelihood.

Buick Eight Appeals To Feminine Eye.

—:o:—

Women motorists are showing an even greater interest in the new 1931 Buick line of straight eights than they have manifested in any car in previous years. This increased interest is the result of the many features of the new car which have a distinct appeal to feminine taste, according to G. C. Seers, Managing Director of General Motors, India, Ltd.

For many years Buick has recognized the importance of women as a buying factor in the automobile market and, as a result, the Buick car is driven by more women than any other car in its price class to-day. Buick's long established reputation for dependability is probably the foremost reason for the popularity of the car with women drivers, Mr. Seers said.

But over and above the important element of dependability, the 1931 Buick straight eight is attracting the attention of the feminine motoring world by the beauty of its appearance, its modern colouring, rich appointments, luxurious comfort, and perhaps above all other features, by the ease with which it is handled and driven.

Although this new straight eight is a big powerful car, it is easily controlled and handled. The new Buick syncro-mesh transmission enables the driver to handle the car with the same ease and sureness that is usually associated with the professional racing drivers.

The Buick syncro-mesh transmission makes gear clashing impossible. The gears in second and high are constantly in step. The result is that even the veriest amateur driver can shift from second to high at speeds of 35 and 40 miles an hour without the slightest clashing of the gears. This type of transmission also provide unusually fast acceleration and enables the driver to forge through traffic with an ease and swiftness formerly displayed only by much more powerful automobiles.

Then, too, the Buick straight eight offers a sense of quietude that is new in motoring because all Buick models are completely insulated.

In the driving compartment the insulation consists of layers of felt and insulating material which is covered with a special embossed composition board on the dash and with a rubber mat covering on the floor. In the rear compartments, the felt is glued directly to the floor and covered with a heavy wool carpet. All metal floor pans, even under the seat cushions, are covered with felt.

Ventilation is fully under the driver's control. A regulator at the top of the Fisher VV non-glare windshield permits it to be partly opened for indirect ventilation, or fully opened for direct currents. In addition, side cowl ventilators, completely waterproofed and screened, can be opened or closed by the touch of the driver's foot.

The superior roadability and riding comfort of the Buick straight eight is built into every part of the car—the solid rugged chasis, the strong flexible springs, the double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers, the sturdy construction and the deep luxuriously upholstered seats. A road shock eliminator attached to the front shackle of the left front spring prevents twisting and play of the wheel in the hands of the driver when traversing rough and uneven roads.

Inspection of the interiors of these big Buick straight eight models reveal the beauty and compactness of the new instrument panel. This important feature of the new cars is beautifully finished. All the instruments are grouped together in one panel which is provided with two-way lighting, a soft indirect light for driving, and direct lighting for the illumination of the front compartment when wanted.

The smoking sets and vanity cases provided in many of the new models are especially attractive, and all hardware fittings—robe rails, foot rests, door handles, window controls, dome and side lights, smoking and vanity sets—are substantial and rich in appearance. Incidentally, the door handles combine utility with beauty for they are of a type that successfully resists forcing, and once locked, cannot be opened except with the owner's key.

Seats in all Buick models are wide and deep. Rich upholstery, silken window shades, heavy wool floor carpets, finely grained walnut panels and delicately chased hardware fittings invite a sense of comfortable relaxation.

The auxiliary type seats used in some models are neatly designed and fold compactly out of the way when not in use. The driver's seat in all models is fully adjustable by the simple and effortless turn of the easily accessible control handle.

SULTAN MAHMUD

The Life and Times of Sultan Mahomud of Ghazna. By Muhammad Nazim, M.A. Ph.D. (Cantab.) With a Foreword by the late Sir Thomas Arnold. (Cambridge University Press. 15s net.)

Although Sultan Mahmud lived and reigned more than nine centuries ago, one of his achievements, the capture of Somnath forty years before the Battle of Hastings, formed the subject-matter of a proclamation by a British Governor-General of India when Lord Ellenborough, in 1842, announced that the gates of Somnath, carried off by the Sultan to Ghazni, were being brought back to India after having been recovered by the British forces as a result of their victories in Afghanistan. Dr. Nazim points out that this statement was inaccurate, as the gates actually brought back were those, not of the once famous Temple of Somnath, but of its captor's own tomb which had been built by his son only to be damaged by the Mongol hordes of Hulagu two centuries later and systematically diminished by pious and over-zealous Moslems who carried away fragments of the magnificent mausoleum as talismanic keepsakes. The revenge may have been poetic, but it was not what the Governor-General said it was and both Somnath and Mahmud were rather distant memories in Lord Ellenborough's India.

Dr. Nazim, however, who bases his history on authorities and archaeological records which require over sixteen pages for their enumeration, makes it clear how Sultan Mahmud, who had been passed over by his father in favour of a scholarly younger brother, came to be ruler of Ghazni and able to scourge Hindu India with repeated invasions and put an end to idolatries of Somnath after a siege and a massacre in which some 50,000 Hindus perished and an almost fabulous treasure fell into the hands of the conquereror. Indeed, the reader will often be struck by the prodigious amount of valuable loot which Sultan Mahmud acquired after his victories, notably at Nagarkot and after the defeat of the Rajan of Waihand at Peshawar. Dr. Nazim estimates the Sultan's share from the sack of Somnath at a sum equivalent in modern money to more than £10,000,000; and he gives some interesting particulars about the temple and its great idol—the linga of Mahadeva—which was washed daily in water brought by runners from the Ganges 750 miles away and served by a thousand Brahmins and 600 musicians and dancers who were supported by the revenue of the 10,000 villages owned by the temple and offerings of innumerable pilgrims.

A pedigree is here given to show that Sultan Mahmud was descended, like the Emperor Basil the Macedonian, if one theory be accepted, from the Sassanian kings of Persia; but the number of generations recorded hardly seems to be enough to bridge the intervening centuries. On the other hand, Dr. Nazim does not refer while discussing the matter to the suggestion that one reason why the Persians became adherents of the House of Ali and so strong in their Shiah convictions was that the Alids represented the ancient national dynasty of Persia through the marriage of one of Ali's sons with a daughter of the last king. Sultan Mahmud, however, had no sympathy with the Fatimid Caliphs of Egypt, in spite of their claim to an Alid descent and so to a possible kingship with himself, as he adhered to the orthodox Sunni Caliphs of Baghdad and sternly put the Egyptian envoy to death. Dr. Nazim is careful to describe his hero's relations with the Caliphate of Baghdad and to trace how the increase of Sultan Mahmud's power led to a decline of his veneration for the Commander of the Faithful, which in his earlier days had been so commendably punctilious as to earn for him a variety of pictureque and imposing titles. Nor was it only the Sultan's politeness which won the applause of the pious. He was a most zealous upholder of the faith and ardent warrior against idolaters and astern persecutor of heretics, particularly those who were politically as well as doctrinally dangerous. The conquered Hindus he treated less harshly than Moslem dissenters, although he sedulously plundered their temples and sought to convert them.

In one of several informative appendices Dr. Nazim describes the administrative system which Sultan Mahmud built up for himself, and shows what a heavy burden weighed upon a prince who "was an autocrat of the most absolute kind: 'the Shadov of God on Earth.' He was the supreme legislative, judicial and executive authority in the empire," and did not rely overmuch on his wazirs or diwans to relieve him of administrative routine, or trust distant representatives to execute his delegated authority without frequent inspection by himself. Sultan Mahmud, like so many great Asiatics, was able to build up an immense empire in the ruling of which geogfaphical obstacles seem to have been overcome to a remarkable degree. But, having been an absolute autocrat, he had been the mainspring of his own administration and he had provided no substitute for himself. "Pity Sultan Mahmud on his throne," because he knew that he could not hope that any one of his sons was capable of succeeding him in the rule of the whole of his empire; and the reason why the great man wept, while holding a parade, as it were, of his Crown jewels on his deathbed, may well have been the distress of a collector at realising that his superb collections, whether of jewels or of provinces, were not destined to survive him and would be scattered again and his life's work undone.

—"The Times", (London).

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INDUSTRY & FINANCE.

—:o:—

Viceroy's Speech—Same Old Story About Ratio—Platitudes About Stability —Prospects Of Further Taxation —Lee Loot To Go On—Two Sides Of Retrenchment "Force"— No Relief In Military Budget.

INDUSTRY AND FINANCE.

(BY "KRISTODAS".)

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

There was expectancy in the commercial circles about the speech His Excellency the Viceroy was to deliver before a Session of the two Houses. The expectations, if any were entertained, have however been falsified and all that His Excellency did was to confirm the monetary and financial policy which was being followed by the Finance Department since the last 4 years. The Indian critics of the financial policy have always made it clear that it was from the point of view of the general public interest and specially the interests of trade and industry and agriculture that they were, even at the risk of misrepresentation and misunderstanding, pursuing their task, unpleasant though it was, of issuing caution signals to Government regarding the path they were pursuing. Unfortunately, the Government of India have not obviously an open mind on the question and the only condition on which Sir George Schuster wanted to have a conference (at least that is what he told the Federation of Indian Chambers at Delhi) was that they would suggest ways and means for keeping up and strengthening the present exchange. The Federation being naturally unwilling to take up such an impossible task, Government have thought it fit to go on with their own policy, though it might inflict a disastrous loss upon the country.

LOWERING OF THE VALUE OF CURRENCY.

It is a surprise how mankind sometimes deceives itself by following the Coue method of repeating the same thing again and again. Stability of the currency has not always been the accepted policy of the Government of India, and yet now by repeating all the platitudes about the so-called stability of currency and exchange they have seriously come to believe that stability is the crux of the whole financial question for India. They have come to forget that after all stability or instability of exchange is a matter of practical politics and there is no sanctity about the thing. The Indian commercial community have proved themselves much wiser as, though they swore by 1/4, they dropped their adhesion to it as soon as it was found that it was now impossble even to main 1/4. Government have tried to buttress up their position by putting in His Excellency's speech a reference to the constitutional changes. It is said that the time of constitutional changes is not one for making dangerous experiments with untried methods. With due respect I cannot find any justification for such a generalisation. We have tried such experiments in the past and every country for the matter of that has tried such experiments. Surely Government cannot have forgotten the fact of their having introduced a violent change in exchange when the constitutional reforms were going to be introduced in 1920! Mr. Denning, speaking in the Council of State, stresses this point even much further and tries to read in the Premier's statement made sometime back the contention that it will not be possible to introduce the proposed constitutional changes if financial stability is not assured. Government should have rather realised that adequate response to the public opinion would have in this case at least meant a greater stability. It is all very well to say that constitutional changes will not be introduced if financial stability is not assured. Who is, however, to judge what is financial stability and what is not? There is a sharp cleavage of opinion between the people and the present Government of India and it is surely preposterous for the Government of India, who have now to give over charge to a popularly constituted Government, to say that they alone have got the right of judging what is financial stability and what is not. Carried to its logical conclusion this argument would mean that the Government of India constitute themselves as the ultimate arbiters of our fate and that R. T. C. or no R. T. C. it is they who are to judge whether the constitutional reforms are to be introduced or not. The position taken up by the Government of India is entirely absurd and like a gambler who is losing they are proceeding from one step to the other regardless of all consequences. It now remains to be seen what the details the Finance Member has to put forward as presaged in His Excellency's speech and what further taxation is going to be proposed for the country.

* * *

LEE LOOT.

Apropos of the expected proposals regarding the Budget, it is interesting to see how far different Government Departments are earnest with regard to retrenchment proposals. While cuts are to be made in the salaries of both sailors and soldiers in the British Army, even though this is responsible for a good deal of unrest and discontent amongst the forces, it is clearly given out that there is not going to be any cuts in the salaries of the military forces in this country. One should have thought that the concessions given by the Lee Commission would be the first to be handled for retrenchment purposes and in fact it was given out while the proposals for retrenchment were first mooted that the Secretary of State for India would be approached for getting the Parliament sanction such cuts. It now appears however from replies given to questions in both the Houses of the Legislature that there is no intention whatsoever to have any cuts with regard to these Lee Concessions. If this declaration is given out definitely and clearly it is the duty of members of all the Legislatures, as also of public bodies to protest against any retrenchment being carried out later on in the salaries and wages of people who are not beneficiaries of the Lee Concessions. If retrenchment, which is being made in England a national question and is going to be viewed from a national standpoint, is going to be made a racial question here, it must be fought tooth and nail by all concerned. There can be, and should be, no retrenchment if there is going to be no cut allowed for Lee concessions or no reduction in the salaries of the so-called covenanted services.

* * *

FREIGHT FOR AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES.

For sometime past since the effects of the blizzard of depression began to be felt in this country, the commercial community has been pressing for the urgent and vital necessity of reducing the freight charges for the transport, of agricultural commodities, but Government have not taken any active steps excepting with regard to wheat. It is not one commodity or another which should be dealt with separately at present. The whole situation requires to be reviewed carefully and a comprehensive policy has to be laid down for dealing with this important question. The East India Cotton Association recently held a joint meeting of some of the leading Commercial Associations of the City and have urged that the Government of India should be approached with a request for immediate reduction alround of 50 per cent. in cotton freight "in view of the unparalleled and catastrophic fall in price and the anticipated further fall therein owing to the large carry-overs in the world cotton market." A committee appointed by the Government of India is at present moving about the country collecting information with regard to the intermediate charges on the transport of commodities, and they will naturally look into the question of freight as forming a part of all such intermediate charges before an agricultural commodity reaches the consumer or the port. Prices of commodities have fallen down; in some, to such an extent, that freight has come to be even 75 and 90 per cent of the original cost. Surely it is upto Government to reduce these costs to lift up, to some extent, the heavy burden which is pressing down the agriculturist.

* * *

KHADDAR DEPRESSION

All those who have the interest of Khaddar at heart must have been deeply pained at the state of affairs disclosed in the earnest appeals issued by no less a person than the President of the Congress. The Khaddar movement was started in 1919 and it is now 12 years since it is being conducted with all the vigour, earnestness and self-sacrifice of which the Khaddar lovers are capable. Khaddar sales increase when some political agitation is on and as soon as the political agitation is over there is a glut in the Khaddar market. Surely, Mahatmaji does not intend Khaddar merely as a political symbol or as a political weapon. His objective is to find a permanent local habitation and a name in the economics of the country and this objective cannot be achieved if methods of spoon-feeding are to be resorted to every now and then to keep Khaddar going. Government appoint Committees or Commissions to find out the causes for depression in any particular industry and to suggest remedies if any. The Congress with better reason can appoint a committee who can go into all the economics of this question and find out what are the causes which at present come in the way of the success of the Khaddar movement and what is the competition it has to undergo from Mills, from handlooms using Swadeshi or foreign yarns and from foreign cloth, if any. The Committee may also go into the mechanism of the Khaddar establishments everywhere both for production purposes and for sales purposes and find out if there are any defects either in the productive methods or in the sales methods which conflict with its progress and development. We may also have a 'ittle bit of plain heart-searching and see what are the defects we find as consumers in Khaddar, whether with regard to durability or price, or design or colours or texture, etc. Such an Enquiry Committee will be able to do a good deal of work, if rightly constituted, and will also be able to point out directions of future work. Khaddar should have such an economic significance and importance that there should an autonomous development in its production and sales and there should no necessity for appeals now and then by responsible leaders. Let us, therefore, face the situation frankly and boldly and cause a searchlight to play upon the methods at present in vogue to find out by Truth how Khaddar can be made an economic success and retained as a permanent force for good industrially and agriculturally.

COLOUR IN FACTORIES.

Industrial Efficiency Wedded To Beauty.

The industrial areas of the world are usually a horrifying spectacle for the aesthetic who can remember the facts of the past but has no imagination to help the future. The factories of the industrial revolution undoubtedly were economical of beauty, but that is no reason why ugliness should persist, and the aesthetic would be better employed solving the problem as to ways and means of making the necessary factories of the future more pleasant to look at and to work in writes "F.E.D." in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial."

Efficiency need not of necessity be always wedded to ugliness, and a factory can have its beauty as well as a cathedral. It differs only in kind but not in value. The spirit of man is as much in need of support in work as in prayer. The spiritual value cannot be overrated, and the ulterior motive of profit need not be ignored. That exterior surroundings affect the products of the worker is now an industrial platitude expressed in the many attempts at beauty of buildings or surroundings shown in the work of modern designers of factories.

Colours is steadily coming to be recognised as of the greatest value in putting the worker "en rapport" with his occupation, and the attempts to obtain permanent colour by paint, concrete, or faience have now been reinforced by he introduction of a very beautiful range of Dutch tile presented as units such as sills, window boards, steps, and copings in various sizes and shapes. Multi-coloured window sills, for instance, open up enormous possibilities on the many-windowed factory or the military uniformity of a municipal housing scheme. Copings and cornices in colour easily washed by the rains of the English summer open up a prospect of gorgeous blue, green, orange, white, and grey arranged in tasteful harmonies in the industrial and residential districts hitherto given over to a martial monotony. Even brick has shed its sombre garb, and is now obtainable in serene white and calm grey, so that the other elements of a facade can express vitality without the violence of red brick acting as a chastening dominant in any scheme.

The Dutch tiles as window boards in primrose yellow offer a stimulating decoration for institutions of all kinds, factory or hospital. The hygienics of the idea are so obvious that it is difficult to understand why it has not been seized on before.

Cleanliness and beauty are surely great helps to health of mind and body, and there is no class of building which cannot absorb both in its design, and nowhere is there such a field for profitable application as in our new factories and extensions. Happy surroundings affect output, and the old device of a few whitewashed walls reflecting sunlight is insufficient stimulus for an industrial population acquainted with the excitements of the super-kinema. Colour can be introduced into building at every point; floors, doors, window surrounds, retiring-rooms, roofs, and all other details of a building are now available in colours that need only the directing hand of the architect and the courage of the owner to be brought together in a harmony that spells health for the worker and returns for the shareholder.

INDIAN SALT INDUSTRY.

—:o:—

Protection Must Be For Some Years.

(CONTRIBUTED).

It is not a mere accident that just about this time a deputation on behalf of the Indian Mining Federation should have gone to wait on the A. I. C. Working Committee to plead for preference being given to coal which is the output of Indian owned and Indian managed mines? It only indicates the general necessity of aid either from the patriotic public or from a public-spirited sympathetic Government to the growing Indian industries to enable them to stand against the competition from the well-developed and longstanding foreign concerns. As with Indian coal, even so with Indian salt. It is a fair claim Messrs. Dutt and Bose are putting forward on behalf of coal produced in the eastern provinces of India; it is an equally fair claim that is being put forward in this article on behalf of the salt produced in the best Coast of India as well as in northern provinces.

PROPAGANDA FOR EXPLOITATION.

This attempt at justification were superfluous but for the insidious propaganda of the exploiters to which some individuals and even organisations fall a prey. The writer of these articles has already referred to the subtle misrepresentation of newspapers like the "Manchester Guardian". The August Number of the "Modern Review" contains an article written by Mr. H. P. Ghose, which designates Bengal as the 'penalised' province and concludes with a note that salt can be taken up as a cottage industry in Bengal and Bengalis should not have to depend on Okha and Karachi for salt. The suggestion is that the establishment of a strong salt industry in the western part of I dia will be a block in the way of the same Industry developing in Bengal and even in the way of salt being taken up as a cottage industry. Is the description or the suggestion correct?

STATISTICS OF CONSUMPTION.

The statistics of the seaborne Trade of India for the year 1929-30 show that Bengal and Burma consumed salt manufactured not only in the United Kingdom but also in Germany, Spain, Romania, Italian East Africa and on the Red Sea Coast. Here is the table:

Country	Tons.
United Kingdom	83,094
Germany	62,904
Spain	69.368
Roumania	7,876
Red Sea	104,879
Italian East Africa	68,465
Total	396,586

Almost the whole of this quantity may be taken as consumed by Bengal and Burma because only a little over five hundred tons went to Bombay, Sind and Madras. Salt satyagraha started at the very commencement of the official year 1930-31, and the resentment against the foreign salt was expressed by Bengali satyagrahis in several ways. 'Six prominent members' of the Congress Committee at Saidpur 'took a vow on 13th July (1930) to lay down their lives by fasting' in case the merchants did not stop importing foreign cloth and foreign salt, with the result that the merchants had to promise not to import such commodities. During the same month Congress volunteers at Midnapore prevailed upon the carters of the town not to handle foreign salt with the result that '600 maunds of Liverpool salt could not be carried from the station to godowns'. The object, which is common both to the Bengali Nationalists and the Indian salt manufacturers, is to displace this amount of about four lacs of tons of salt, which comes all the way from Red Sea and from the more distant countries, by Indian salt. This object is, however, sought to be defeated by the vested interests of Africa and Europe by underselling. The tale of the last few weeks of the calendar year 1930 is a woeful contrast to the earlier months and provides a tragic demonstration of the helplessness of Indian against the success of foreign salt manufacturers. Even while jails were filled with salt and other Satyagrahis, Bengal and Burma took, during the period of five weeks commencing December 3, as much as 84 per cent. of their salt requirements from European or foreign salt manufacturers. This state of affairs was brought about by cutting rates. At the beginning of the calendar year 1931 the ruling rate for foreign salt was Rs. 40 per hundred maunds. Even when the rate was Rs. 53 per hundred maunds the Tariff Board remarked:—

"Such prices cannot be described as economic and can only be justified on the assumption that losses will be recouped at a later date when competition has been eliminated."

DRIVING INDIAN SALT OUT.

This remark applies with added force to the rate of Rs. 40. Selling at this rate which can be the outcome of a murderous competition, the foreign salt interests desired to drive Indian salt out of the Calcutta market. It was against such an attempt that he protective Government to take the necessary measure, viz., Act XIV of 1931 was passed by the Central Legislature. It is the first, and so far the only, step taken by the Government of India and the Legislative Assembly to stabilise salt prices.

The effect of this Act was to stabilise the price of salt at Rs. 63-11 for hundred maunds. The Act imposed 'an additional duty of customs on salt' imported into any port in British India except Aden and Perim, at the rate of four and half annas per maund and empowered the Governor-General-in-Council 'to increase such duty' by not more than 'one anna per maund' if on inquiry he found that salt not manufactured in India is being imported into British India at such a price as is likely to render insufficient the benefits intended to be afforded to the Indian salt industry by the additional duty of four and half annas per maund.

IS BENGAL PENALISED?

It is against this duty that propaganda is conducted by interested parties. Is it correct to say that owing to this duty Bengal becomes a penalised province? Is it correct to say that this duty can come in the way of salt being taken up as a cottage industry in Bengal? The Gandhi-Irwin settlement is too well known and is in force. Under it salt manufactured by the inhabitants near the Sea-coast or anywhere else for domestic consumption goes free of any salt duty and it is simply idle to suggest that it can be in any way affected by any additional duty on imported salt. If efforts be made to manufacture salt in Bengal for commercial purposes, nobody will be more pleased than those in charge of Western India salt works, because such efforts will require protection at a still higher rate. The said Act does not force Bengalis to buy salt dearer than people of other parts of India or dearer than salt manufactured in Bengal is sold. If at all, Bengalis get it cheaper than inhabitants of other provinces. It was published in a Calcutta paper that salt manufactured at a certain centre in Bengal could be sold at Rs. 2-4 per maund. The price guaranteed under Act XIV of 1931 plus the salt duty does not come up even to that figure. Does the additional duty imposed by this Act affect the price at which the ordinary consumer gets his salt one way or the other? It was admitted on the floor of the Assembly that it did not. Does the amount realised under the Act go to non-Bengalis? Immediately after this Act was passed, a resolution was adopted by the Indian Legislative Assembly according to which only one-eighth of the proceeds from this duty was to remain with the Government of India and seven-eighths, in other words, fourteen annas in the rupee were to be distributed to provinces consuming imported salt. Eight rupees are taken out of the long purse of wholesale import merchants and seven out of them are deposited into the Bengal Provincial Treasury. That does not present Bengal as a 'penalised province'?

The question that remains to be answered is what ought to be done hereafter to stabilise prices for the necessary period. The salt survey committee are of opinion that 'the prices must be stabilised initially for a period of ten years.' The Committee further maintain that "It must not be expected that it will be possible to eliminate imported salt for the next 3 or 4 years, possibly for a longer period than this.". The present protection will expire on 31st March 1932. In this short period the Government of India cannot expect to enable the Indian salt industry to fight on equal terms with the well-provided foreign industry. The crore of rupees, that the latter took from Bengal during three years in excess of what was due, will enable them to dump foreign salt at any uneconomic rate for three years or thereabout. At least for these three years must protection be guaranteed to the Indian Salt Industry if feeling of security is to be engendered and the manufacturers are to be enabled to attract the capital that they would need?

NEED FOR PROTECTION.

The step that has to be taken, therefore, is the extension of Act XIV of 1931 for a further period of three years. Government of India ought to make an unequivocal announcement of their intention to do so before the Assembly at present in session and if the Government of India fail to do so, members of the Assembly like Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. S. C. Maitra ought to force the Mahamed Jamal, Haji Abdulla Haroon, to take the necessary steps.

An A. B, C. Of £

BOGEY OF DEPRECIATION.

"Johnian" writes in "Manchester Guardian":—

The great difficulty of the present situation is that the plain man—not the famous man-in-the-street but the man in the office, the warehouse, and the club—does not in the least understand the nature of the danger with which the country is faced. Yet that danger was sufficiently terrifying, to induce Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to run the risk of sacrificing the fruits of a whole lifetime of work and to induce many, even of those who in the end refused to follow him, to consent to economies which to the rank and file of the Labour party would be certain to appear as black treachery against the workers. Is there any possibility of making the ordinary man understand what the danger was?

It is certain that there is no subject which the ordinary man finds more difficult than the theory of money and credit. Things which to the man with some elementary training in economics seem perfectly simple seem to him either impenetrable mysteries or obvious nonsense. But if the real deep-lying reasons for the national danger cannot be made plain—they are perfectly plain to every banker and to every student of political economy,—at any rate history should be able to make plain the fact that the danger was a very real one and that no one had more to fear from it than the workers. An experience of my own will help as a starting-point. Everyone remembers the time when the German mark was falling; the time when foolish speculators bought the mark at 1,000 for the pound sterling one day, only to see it at 10,000 a fortnight later, and tried to cover themselves by buying at 10,000 in the hope of recovery, only to see it drop to 50,000 and at last to total extinction. Soon after the final collapse I was travelling in a railway train in which a number of business men were hotly discussing the situation. Presently a pleasant, ruddy-faced man in the corner, who said he had just come back from Germany, laughingly declared that he liked our looks so much that he was going to distribute bank-notes to everyone in the carriage. He did so. I, to keep up the jest, said, "But why don't you treat us all alike? You have given me one for a pound and my neighbour one for a thousand pounds." "Now don't start quarrelling," he said. "There's nothing to bother about. They are all worth the same." He was right. They were all worth —nothing.

Why was this? Without going into refinements of theory we may say that inconvertible paper money bears the same relation to a nation's credit that cheques bear to the credit of an individual. But what is the value of a bankrupt's cheque? What, in the old days when private banks issued notes, was the value of the notes of a bank that had suspended payment? The answer is the same in every case. The value is —nothing.

IF A CURRENCY FALLS.

And this is the teaching not merely of monetary theory but of the experience of history. After the French Revolution the assignats, or inconvertible paper money issued against the supposed security of confiscated land and property, fell till the wits of Paris declared that any man who took a cab had to take another to carry the huge bundle of paper notes necessary to pay a fare of five francs. We have seen something of the same kind, worse in some countries, not quite so bad in others, in most of the countries of Europe since the wholesale destruction of property, and the reckless piling up of debts, in the Great War.

Now, what is the result of a fall in the value of a nation's currency? It is true that what a man has to pay—rent, interest on debts and mortgages, &c.,—he will pay in debased money, and will therefore pay more cheaply. But all that he himself receives, wages interest on investments, and all other payments of fixed amount, will be paid to him in debased money. When he pays he will pay the same nominal sum, but will really pay less. But when he receives he will receive the same nominal sum, but he will really receive less. So, then, the only man who stands to gain by national bankruptcy is the man who owes more than he is owed. In other words, the only man who stands to gain by national bankruptcy is the man already bankrupt. And his gain is a small one. It means no more than this, that what he was all others now become.

But this is only a part, and the least part, of the evil. Nowhere is it so true as in finance that "Nothing succeeds like success; nothing fails like failure." When a currency begins to drop its fall is usually one of accelerated rapidity. But the owners of what we may call "real goods," the grocer, the butcher, the baker, the other shop-keepers, are not going to part with real goods in exchange for handful of paper which may be worth only half to-morrow what it is worth to-day, and worth perhaps nothing at all next week. So prices rise with fearful rapidity. But payments that are really fixed, such as Government pensions, interest on investments, &c., do not rise at all. And though wages may, indeed, in some cases must, rise, they notoriously mount slowly and seem never to catch up to the rise in cost of living. Some people are utterly ruined; everyone is poorer.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

But even now we have not touched the real root of the evil. All modern trade and industry is necessarily based on credit. The wholesale supplies goods to the retailer on three months' credit. But a sale must be a sale "at a price." Who is going to part with a thousand pounds' worth of real goods when the money he will receive three months hence, while nominally worth a thousand pounds, may not be worth the cost of the paper it is printed on? He may bargain to be paid in gold, or in some more stable currency than that of his own country. Or he may in several other ways seek to secure that he shall receive his due. But, then, how is the retailer to sell his goods over the counter? Is the grocer to say to Mrs. Brown, when she goes marketing, "I paid so much for this pound of cocoa or packet of margarine. But I shall have to charge you ten times as much, for the notes you are offering me will fall in value during the night"? The natural result of a rapidly falling currency is stagnation in all trade and industry. For none will sell when they do not know the value of the money in which they are to be paid; and where none will sell who can buy?

Austria and Germany have known the full bitterness of national bankruptcy. Italy, France, and other countries have known what it has been to see a rapidly falling value in money. Does England want to suffer in the same way? And we may be sure there would be no nations ready to come to our help as we came to the help of the suffering nations of Europe.

One last word. Who stands to suffer more than the poorest classes in England if the pound falls? There is much foolish talk about the crisis being engineered by bankers and millionaires, and the people are being told that if the pound falls one will suffer but "rentiers". But who in England is not a rentier to-day? Every old-age pensioner, every pensioned soldier, every woman and child who draws a few shillings a week as widow or orphan of a soldier, every thrifty old person with a small post-office annuity, every retired Government and municipal employee, and the three

(Continued on page 10).

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Women's meeting in aid of flood relief, Thosophical Hall, 5 p.m.

Protest against Press Bill, "Bombay Chronicle" office, 6 p.m., Sjt. K. Natrajan presiding.

Public meeting, Sukhanand Jain Dharamsala, C. P. Tank, 9 p.m., Raja Govindlal presiding.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION:—Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, Prof. C. N. Vakil will deliver a lecture on "Economic Programme of Congress," to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

LAW OF EVOLUTION:—This is the subject of a free public lecture followed by questions and answers to be delivered in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists. This evening at 6 p.m., 51, Esplanade Road.

URS OF PIR SHEIKH SAHEB GAZALI REHIMTOOLA:—The Urs of Pir Sheikh Ismael Sha Saheb Gazali Rehamtoolla Allahi will be celebrated on Saturday (26th inst.). At 1 p.m. the "sandaal" will be taken out from Butcher Street, and will reach Colaba, at about 5 p.m. Then at 11 p.m., the "sandaal" will be taken out in the Colaba locality. All Muslims are requested to attend.

GANPATI FESTIVAL.

To-day's celebrations are as under:—

J. K. Building, Gamdevi.—7 p.m. Discourse; 9 p.m., Mr. J. M. Mehta on unemployment; 10 p.m. music.

Bhageshwar Bhuvan, Dadar.—8-30 p.m. Lectures on national unity and Independence Day.

New Amratwadi.—9 p.m., Kirtan, (Shri Datratraya (Javji) Buildings, 9-30 p.m., Kirtan.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING

Sardar Vallabhbhai To Address

A public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) in Sukhanand Jain Dharamshala, near C. P. Tank, at 9 p.m. (S. T.). Raja Govindlal will preside and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deshbhakta Manilalji Kothari, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Ganga Behn Patel and Kanta Behn Khandwalla will deliver speeches. The public are requested to attend the meeting.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur and Staff Officer lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Monday.

Lady Hotson attended an entertainment at the West End Cinema in aid of the Red Cross Society, on Monday.

NAWJAWAN BHARAT SABHA.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. on Chaupatty sands, to record their protest against the Hijli Detention Camp Shooting, when prominent citizens will address the meeting.

Remittances To British Treasury.

(In pounds sterling).

During the week ending the 10th September 1931:—

Net transfer to Home Treasury:	
From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	2,749,000
Total	2,749,000
Less—sales of sterling	2,749,000
Net remittances to Home Treasury	Nil.

From 1st April to 19th September 1931:—

Net transfer to Home Treasury:	
From Gold Standard Reserve in England against gold transferred in India from paper Currency Reserve to Gold Standard Reserve	22,672,804
Total	22,672,804
Less—sales of sterling	13,672,804
Net remittances to Home Treasury	9,000,000

JINNAH'S PATHETIC TRANSFORMATION.

—:o:—

Apostle Of Hindu-Muslim Unity Becomes Champion Of Communalism.

NATIONALIST MUSLIMS AND THE MINORITY PROBLEM

Mr. Chagla's Lecture

Under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union Mr. M. C. Chagla delivered an illiminating address on "The Minority Problem" at the Hall of the Students' Brotherhood on Tuesday evening, Mr. S. A Brelvi presided.

Both the speaker and the president put forward the view point of the Nationalist Muslims about the communal problem and supported the Congress formula for communal settlement. They denounced the attitude of Mr. Jinnah as was expressed in his last utterance before sailing for London. They also denounced the attitude of the Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference as being opposed to the true traditions of Islam.

CHAGLA'S SPEECH

At the outset Mr. Chagla referred to the speech delivered by Mr. Jinnah on the eve of his departure for England at an "At Home" given by the same organisation under whose auspices the speaker was addressing the meeting.

The speaker did not object to Mr. Jinnah's holding any view. It was open to him to hold any views. But the remarks that he uttered on that occasion were the least expected of him. What he resented was the bullying attitude adopted by Mr. Jinnah. He asked if that attitude did any good, if it helped to solve the difficulties?

THE 14 POINTS.

Mr. Jinnah might well swear by his 14 points. But the speaker remembered the days when Mr. Jinnah openly admitted that they were not his points. As a matter of fact he used to dissociate himself with those points. But time had now changed and he was claiming the authorship of those points. Not only that he had gone further and held out a threat that if those points were not conceded by the Hindus the Muslims would refuse to co-operate in working out any constitution and break it down.

"Whatever Mr. Jinnah might feel and say, he is going to settle in London. But you and I sir have to live in this country. We have to live here and to carry on the tasks that beset us. No purpose can be served by such huxtring and bullying attitude. India is our land. We have no other land by birth or adoption. Such attitude does no good to us. It only adds to our difficulties."

BEGIN WITH CLEAN SLATE.

The speaker then observed: "I hope now when Mr. Jinnah has reached London he will forget his 14 points and begin with a clean slate, a slate which has been rubbed off clean by the common sufferings and sacrifices of all Indians. I nope something will be written on that slate which will be worthy of the Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference and which we also will be proud to read."

AMAZING.

Mr. Chagla then referred to another speech delivered last week by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta before the Y. M. Hindu Association. The speaker knew Mr. Mehta to be a staunch Congressman and a thorough Nationalist, but he was surprised to see his pole star changed towards Dr. Moonje. Any way the rapidity with which Mr. Mehta had travelled from Congress camp to the camp of the Hindu Mahasabha was amazing. What was more, was Mr. Mehta's attack on the Nationalist Muslims whom he referred as "so-called" Nationalist Muslims and between whom and the Communalist Muslims he could see no difference. The speaker could only ask Mr. Mehta why was there all the persecution of the Nationalist Muslims if there was no vital difference between them and the communalists Muslims? If, however, Mr. Mehta wanted to see for himself the difference between the Nationalist Muslims and the communalist Muslims the speaker advised Mr. Jamnadas to take a trip to the Chhota Kabrastan and then he would know the difference between the two groups.

PARTS OF THE SOME WHOLE.

Coming to the subject proper Mr. Chagla said that while considering the question of minorities they must see what was precisely the position of the minority with which they were dealing. He pointed out that there might be different minorities. Some might be territorial or racial minorities as for instance the Ulster minority in Ireland while there might be other minorities based on cultural or religious differences. In India the difference between the Hindu majority and the Muslim minority was neither racial nor territorial. Hindus and Muslims both were parts of the same national whole, the only difference being that they professed and practised different religions.

EGYPT'S REPLY.

The speaker then referred to the "eminently thoughtful" article that appeared on the subject in a recent issue of the "Sunday Chronicle" which discussed how the problem of minorities was solved in Egypt. A communalist Muslim M.L.A. wrote to a well-known Wafdist leader in Egypt asking how the question was solved in Egypt. The idea of the writer must have been to get some material to carry on communalist propaganda. But the reply that he got must have been an unpleasant surprise to him.

Continuing Mr. Chagla observed that the reply given by the Wafdist leader was worth enshrining in every Indian heart. He had said that the communal problem did not exist in Egypt. The Copts refused to look upon themselves as a separate entity. They considered themselves a part of the Egyptian nation, although they professed a different religion. He asked if the position in India was not the same.

NO FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE

He knew he would be, perhaps, accused of drawing too optimistic a picture. But it was not so. If they freed themselves from the prejudices existing in their minds they would agree with him that Hindus and Muslims were the component parts of the same nation and no fundamental difference existed between them except the fact that they professed different religions. If there was one thing writ large on the face of Indian history it was that all the quarrels between Hindus and Muslims were territorial and not communal. He did not deny the existance of kings who had an idea of proselytisation but one thing was certain that the communal differences were never so rampant as they were to-day.

CULTURAL UNITY.

Again the present culture of the Hindus as well as the Muslims was neither Hindu nor Muslim. He believed that it was the Indian to the lustre of which both the communities had contributed. "Step in a room where there is a musical concert and you will find Hindus, Muslims and Parsis all enjoying and appreciating the same music."

PREPOSTEROUS PLEA.

The speaker dismissed the plea to divide India between Hindu India and Muslim India on the ground that the Muslims were not a territorial minority. He referred to the plea of Sir Mohamed Iqbal and said "a more preposterous notion was never brought forward by mortals. It is only selfish Muslims in the Punjab who play with that idea without the least care of what would happen to Muslim minorities in provinces like Bombay and Bihar. So long as they get what they want they have not the least regard for Muslims in other provinces. They want to sell their community for a mess of pottage."

MAJORITY RULE.

Mr. Chagla then refuted the various arguments advanced by the supporters of the separatist policy. He declared that the plea that Democracy would mean the rule of Hindus was simply absurd. It would certainly mean the rule of a majority but not of any religious majority but the majority party who succeeded in securing from the country a mandate to rule the country according to a definite policy.

SAFEGUARDS.

Discussing what were the reasonable and legitimate safeguards that a minority like the Muslims in India should claim in any constitution Mr. Chagla said that they could reasonably claim that they should have the freedom to profess and practise their religion, and to protect their language and script. But when they demanded that they had demanded all. He pointed out that the Congress had assured them of that and under any constitution that the country might have in future those rights should be safeguarded.

COUNSEL OF COWARDICE.

Proceeding the speaker said that he had never been able to understand the mentality of the Muslim leaders whose counsel he considered to be not merely a counsel of despair but also of cowardice. Muslims had always prided on their martial spirit and he was confident that under Swaraj 75 millions of Muslims would be able to take care of themselves. Stability of any constitution depended on the contentment of the minorities and the speaker was sure that the Hindus had also learnt that lesson from the world history before them and therefore under Swaraj the first effort of the Hindus would be to keep not only the Muslims but all the minorities contended.

SUPPORT TO CONGRESS SCHEME.

The speaker then discussed at great length the question of joint versus separate electorates and asserted that it was only under a scheme of joint electorates that Muslims would be able to have an effective voice in the administration of the country. He fully supported the Congress formula for communal settlement and pointed out that excepting a few all the demands of the Muslims were accepted by the Congress. He further asserted that even in provinces like the Punjab and Bengal where the Muslims were in a majority joint electorates were the only means of protecting the interests of the Muslims. Especially in view of the presence of Sikhs in the Punjab he could see no other way of solving the problem satisfactorily except to accept the scheme of the Congress.

He ridiculed the demand for reservation of seats for the majority as it was incompatiable with principles of democracy.

LET US BE TRUE.

Concluding his lengthy address Mr. Chagla observed: "The greatest contribution of Islam to the civilization of the world was that it taught the world democratic principles and the democratic form of Government. It is based on the principle of democracy, equality and freedom. Muslims in India ought to be proud of professing a religion which teaches all those high ideals. It is up to us as Muslims not to do anything that will put us to shame in the eyes of the world and declare us renegades to our own faith. Look to Muslims in Turkey, Persia and Egypt. They are holding the banner of nationalism aloft. Why should the charge be levelled at the Muslims of India alone that they are siding with the foreigners. I resent that the British Government should turn to the Muslims in every crisis as their trusted allies. Is that the lesson that we ought to draw from Islamic history? Is that the role that Islam expects us to play in the fight of our country for freedom? That is not the teaching of Islam. It is its negation."

"You often hear the cry "Islam in danger." Yes Islam is in danger. But the danger is not from those who wants the Muslims to follow the high ideals of equality, freedom and democracy. It is from those who ask the Muslims to betray their country to side with the foreigner and to break away from the traditions of Islam. Islam is in danger from that section. I hope you will see to it that the danger is warded off and you keep intact the legacy of old that you possess."

PATHETIC TRANSFORMATION.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi in his concluding remarks said that once Mr. Jinnah was universally recognised as the ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity. But to-day he was one of the most pathetic figures in Indian politics. The reaction of Mr. Jinnah's last utterance on the speaker was of utter sadness. He had worked with Mr. Jinnah and had learnt many things from him and he knew that Mr. Jinnah a Nationalist at heart and desired nothing so much as a genuine Hindu-Muslim settlement. But unfortunately he (Mr. Jinnah) was now obsessed by his 14 points. In fact they were not Mr. Jinnah's points. They had an interesting history behind them. Originally only six of them belonged to Mr. Jinnah and these he had placed before the Calcutta convention on behalf of the Muslim League and to those six were later added the demands of the extreme communilist for discussion in order to arrive at the greatest possible common understanding among the Muslims

AGAINST ISLAMIC TRADITIONS.

But Communalism like all "isms" was a good servant but a bad master and had proved to be so in the case of Mr. Jinnah. Mr. Jinnah having once decided to flirt with Communalist but gradually succumbed to them and instead of leading them to the right path, ended by himself becoming their gramophone against his own better instincts. Therefore he looked upon the Minority Problem from their point of view and he was himself dominated by the inferiority complex of his new colleagues of the Muslim Conference.

The point of view Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues was not only opposed to nationalism; it was against the spirit and traditions of Islam. No true Muslim could ever remain a slave. That was his message of Islam. Political slavery and Islam were incompatible things. That section of Muslims which was represented at the Round Table Conference and with which Mr. Jinnah had identified himself had decided that until their demands were satisfied they would oppose the introduction of responsibility in the Central Government. This attitude was not only stupid and unpatriotic, it was utterly un-Islamic.

CRAVEN COUNSELS.

It violated the injunction of Islam which enjoins upon every Muslim that he should fight for freedom. It was dictated by craven counsels wholly opposed to the tradition of Islam. The fear as was expressed by the communalist Muslims was never known in Islamic history. Muslims, when in the early days of Islam they carried the torch of learning and light to the four corners of the world were not a majority. Muslim when they came to India and ruled there were not in a majority. The Turks who braved the onslaught of European nations under Mustafa Kemal were not in a majority. If they read history they would find that the glorious exploits of the Islamic history were not achieved by Muslims because of their numbers but they were the result of their qualities of character, their ideals of equality democracy and human brotherhood and, above, all, their spirit of sacrifice for the sake of principles. These, unfortunately are not the qualities displayed by the so-called delegates of Indian Muslims at the London Conference and their supporters whose attitude was a slur and libel on Islam. He had, however, no doubt that they did not express the true mind of Indian Muslims and he had every confidence that in a self-governing India the Muslims would manifest and develop those great qualities which were responsible for the glories of Islamic history—with the result that not only would they not be tyrannised over by the Hindus but would play a dominant role in making their country great, prosperous and progressive.

The Secretary of the Union Mr. Nathani thanked the President and the speaker of the evening and the meeting was dissolved.

Keshav Bag, Princess Street:—Lecture by Sjt. P. R. Mule (with Magic Lantern) on Samaj Seva 9 p.m.

KARACHI, Sept 22.

The eastbound airmail due here on Thursday has been delayed in the Mediterranean section and will be arriving 34 hours late.—A.P.

"SVADESHI'S"

First Birthday, 23rd Sept. 1931

Just a year ago to-day we, who believed that Indian made goods could successfully compete with goods imported from other countries, opened this shop for the sale of pure "Swadeshi" products.

That this belief was right has been proved by the thousands of people that have come to "Swadeshi" to buy—and who have bought to their satisfaction over Rs. 2,50,000/ worth of Swadeshi goods.

During these twelve months Indian products have improved out of all recognition many are now equal in quality to imported goods and some are better.

We have collected goods of the finest quality from all over India and have sold them at bazar prices.

As good as this first year has been, we want to make next year even better, because an increase in the sales of Swadeshi goods means more money kept in the country.

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(corner of Churchgate St.)
Opposite Flora Fountain.

Protest Against Press Bill

TO-DAY'S MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Journalists and the Press Owners' Associations, a meeting will be held at the "Bombay Chronicle" office, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, to protest against the new Press Bill and to consider any proposals brought before the meeting and allowed by the Chairman.

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer", will preside.

Two Days Holidays For Banks.

(Continued from page 1.)

rangements so that when business is resumed it may be in an atmosphere of clam and confidence. In order to enable these arrangements to be made, Local Governments have been asked to declare Wednesday the 23rd and Thursday the 24th September public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.—A.P.

NOT PLAYING FAIR.

Indian Merchants On The Crisis

The following telegram has been sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Government of India, Finance Department, in connection with the announcement to link Rupee with Sterling:—

"Secretary of State's proposal regarding ratio most harmful. Stability on which Finance Member has always laid so much stress will automatically disappear by linking with Sterling which is depreciating and fluctuating violently in terms of gold. In times of panic impossible to say to what depths Sterling may go. There is little to choose between such instability and instability that may be caused by leaving rupee to find its own level in terms of gold. Obviously no necessity to link with such currency specially when it contravenes specific recommendations of Hilton Young Commission in that rupee must be linked to gold to secure a true Gold Standard which was what the country always demanded. To depart from this is not playing fair. It may be argued that depreciation of rupee in terms of gold because of depreciation of Sterling is country's objective but this will be attained by leaving exchange alone and without endeavouring to support rupee on the basis of 18d. sterling which will result in frittering away the remaining slender reserves. Commercial and banking opinion extremely doubtful whether, inspite of utmost obstinacy, it will be possible to maintain the ratio for any length of time. Finance Member's statement yesterday about preserving our gold is half-truth as our gold resources consist not only of gold bullion but also of gold securities whether held in the gold standard reserve or paper currency reserve. Since December last nearly 35 crores of our reserve already frittered away. It is true that our gold bullion is increased by 7 millions, but there is a simultaneous decline in our gold securities of 35 crores and this increase of 7 millions is due to distress gold which people had to part with."

AHMEDABAD'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Share Market Goes Down.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

The financial crisis has its repurcussions here also. Banks are to-day closed, but it is very likely that the continuation of uncertain conditions might compel the Bank authorities to close them for a longer time.

In the local Share Market forward dealings have ceased in certain scrips, since one month, but an injunction has been served on certain leading share brokers through the Court yesterday, which has further complicated the situation.

Developments are awaited with keen interest and it cannot be guessed what turn the Market will take, as long as the Ratio problem remains unsolved and more light is thrown by Government who are expected to announce their ways and means to meet the financial crisis.

SHARE MARKET DEPRESSION.

Money is naturally scarce and since about a fortnight the share quotations have been going down. Calicoes which were at Rs. 340 were quoted at about Rs. 312, but the rumour of a change in ratio had a slight effect on the scrip which was quoted at Rs. 325, in the evening.

Keenness and disappointment have been pervading the mercantile circles, the former to learn the collapse of the unnatural 18—d. ratio, which has done incalculable harm and the latter in view of general apprehension that more taxes will have to be paid by an overburdened public at a time when money is very scarce.

Hydari Supports Gandhiji's Demand.

(Continued from page 1.)

the Houses would be necessary for all bills except those relating to finance in which connection final powers would reside with the Lower Chamber.

NO RIVAL TO LOWER CHAMBER.

A stronger line on this point was taken by Dr. Ambedkar who took the view that the Lower House would be a popular Chamber and it was impossible to have a rival to it. Therefore the Lower House must constitutionally be endowed with a decisive voice, especially in respect of money bills. He advocated this matter for insertion in the provisions of constitution laid down by Parliament Act of 1911.

BIKANER'S VIEWS.

The anxiety of States to cooperate with British India was expressed by the Maharaja of Bikaner, who visualised a constitution in which units would form part of a Federal whole. He emphatically opposed its division into States on one side and British India on other. The Maharaja of Bikaner pointed out that the States views on the subject of powers of the Federal Chambers, were subject to decisions on the constitutional safeguards and also two conditions, namely, that the Federal Government would raise revenues by indirect taxation and would not be empowered directly to tax the States or demand fresh contributions and secondly, that there would not be discrimination against the States and their subjects in any direction whatever.

DR. SHAFAAT THINKS OF A DEADLOCK.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan's speech was devoted to consideration on the question of procedure to be adopted in the event of a deadlock in which connection he advocated a procedure which, while allowing for delay, would not cause dissolution.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar while supporting Dr. Sapru's views in even of approval of the Second Chamber, reaffirmed preference for unicameral Legislature.

After speeches by Mr. Gavin Jones, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Mr. Sastri, the Federal Structure Sub-Committee concluded this afternoon discussion of respective powers of Federal Houses and proceeded to consider their strength, and composition on which the Maharaja of Bikaner was the only speaker to-day.—Reuter.

QUESTION OF MONEY BILLS

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE")

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Examining the position from the view-point of money bills at the afternoon session of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, Sir T.B. Sapru expressed the opinion that they should originate in the Lower House, but need pass through the Upper House also, and referring to the difficulty of defining the money bill, suggested the adoption of the Clause in the Irish Constitution on this point.

QUESTION OF JOINT SESSIONS.

Differing views were expressed on the question of joint sessions. Sir T.B. Sapru contemplated that they should be called by Government in power, whereas Sir Provash Mitter thought that responsibility should lie with the Governor General. There was also a divergence of opinion regarding the majority vote necessary in the event of a joint session. Sir P. Mitter favoured the majority vote, but Mr. Zafrullah Khan drew attention to the probable difference in the size of the two Chambers, and expressed the opinion that if they were unequal, the vote exceeding a bare majority would be necessary.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1931.

THE HIJLI TRAGEDY.

Government's attitude towards the demand for a prompt and independent enquiry into the Hijli shooting tragedy is amazing. It was on Wednesday last that fifty armed policemen and two dozen sepoys with lathis and batons are alleged to have made a mass attack and opened fire on the unarmed detenus, i.e., persons jailed on suspicion without a trial in the Hijli Detention Camp, Midnapore, killed two detenus and injured twenty others. The very next day the Bengal Government issued a cryptic communique stating that the police had opened fire in self-defence having been themselves assaulted by the detenus. The public would not believe the official account and challenged Government to set up an open impartial enquiry. Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has since made some careful enquiries in the matter and in a press statement declares that "the assault on the detenus was unprovoked." The people will rather believe this statement, corroborated by many others, against Government's hurried communique issued on Thursday within a few hours of the tragedy. It is amazing that Government have neither issued a fuller statement since then nor promised the enquiry demanded by the public.

In the Legislative Assembly on Monday, Mr. S. C. Mitra moved an adjournment motion on the Hijli tragedy and expressed surprise that Government were still not in possession of the full facts of the case. He declared that Government's policy was being dictated by the Anglo-Indian press and that all "assassinations" must be condemned, whether they were perpetrated by public "servants" or by some misguided youths. The Home Member could only read out a brief telegram by way of stating the full facts of the case and yet he protested that Government did not wish to withhold anything. He enunciated a sound principle, when he stated that a case must not be prematurely judged without a proper enquiry—the very principle by the way which was flouted by Government in condemning unheard on mere suspicion scores of detenus. But he seemed to think that the present executive enquiry was good enough for purposes of justice, and even when Sjt. Abdur Rahim asked if Government would institute a judicial open inquiry, the Home Member put him off with an indefinite non-committal reply. Mr. Arthur Moore said that the Europeans regarded the Detenu camps as "dangerous revolutionary clubs" and that Government should have power to deport the detenus even outside India. The contemptible suggestion should be carefully noted by all Indians. The Assembly again stultified itself by rejecting the adjournment motion of Mr. Mitra. But the fact may well be one more warning to the people of Bengal and indeed of India that it is not through debates in the present Councils that any local or national wrongs can be redressed. And not till the foreign domination ceases and the Government is made responsible to the people will the tragedies of Hijli and Chittagong be things of the past.

THROW IT OUT.

Ingenious propaganda was carried on during the week-end by special correspondents in Simla of the Anglo-Indian Press to convince the public that the notorious Press Bill was being shorn in Select Committee of some of its most objectionable features. Clauses were mentioned seriatim whose length and adequacy for injury was reported to have been radically curtailed. But the dissenting minute appended to the Select Committee's report on the Bill by five members brings into vivid relief the determination of the majority of that body to retain in the measure just those elements which will constitute a handy weapon for officialdom to hit hard that section of the Press whose very existence and independence of opinion are an eyesore to it. We have repeatedly emphasized that the Crerar device to gag the Nationalist Press is a superfluous legislative weapon for attacking it Government have abundant instruments at hand to take action against newspapers whose activity they regard as a menace to public safety or as an incitement to violence. On this preliminary ground alone the Assembly must throw out the new Bill.

But even as it has emerged from the Select Committee the Assembly has no other option, in the public interest, but to refuse consent to its passage. The recasting of Clause 4 retains the sinister features of its earlier edition. The words "incite to or encourage or tend to incite to or encourage the commission of an offence of murder" which it contains and the retention of that favourite phraseology in repressive legislative enactments—the words 'directly or indirectly' are a direct evidence of the official intention that the Bill must be utilised to serve a wider purpose than that of checking "incitement to violence." Then as regards security to be demanded from a new Press the astounding principle of law is evolved that a person must be held to be guilty merely on suspicion. A new Press must merely on official suspicion deposit security. The dissenting minute rightly points out that this an unsound principle and that "every Press must be presumed to start with innocent intentions and if it abuses its privilege, then alone can it be dealt with as provided in Clause 3." As a matter of principle the Assembly must scotch the measure. The Indian Press has condemned it emphatically and public opinion has vigorously supported the condemnation. We were not prepared to believe that officialdom would be ready to offer to the public such a gross violation of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, the moment that Gandhiji had left for England. But the Press Bill has shown up the true official mentality regarding the truce.

ON RIGHT LINES

The evidence given by Dr. Rele, President, and Dr. Dadachanji, vice-President, of the Bombay Medical Union, before the Retrenchment Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay at its session last Friday bears out in convincing detail the contention of this body at its meeting held some weeks ago in this City that it was unnecessary for Government to retrench a single Hospital bed. It will be recalled that at this meeting Dr. Deshmukh launched a vigorous denunciation of the methods of top-heavy expenditure in the Government hospitals in Bombay and showed in his speech and also in a contribution by him published in this journal how it was a practical proposition for Government to avoid the closing down of beds and restricting the patients' diet, if only they elected to exercise rigid retrenchment by abolishing superfluous posts and allowances. The representatives of the Bombay Medical Union were, it appears, able to justify thoroughly before the Retrenchment Committee the accusation levelled at Government of embarking upon a wrong policy. Government are not justified in proposing reduction in the number of beds and restriction in diet. They can, if they have the will, retrench the posts enumerated by the Union's representatives. There is no reason why even the Surgeon-General's post and establishment should be kept up. The lines of economy suggested in the evidence tendered by the Union are sound. Their adoption will save Bombay from the distressing spectacle of finding that at a time when the poor and the middle class can ill afford to spend privately on medical relief and must go to the public hospitals, the State is failing in the peerformance of one of its primary duties, that of providing medical relief.

IS THAT ALL?

A Simla message states that there was a conference on Saturday last of the members of the General Advisory Committee on Retrenchment over which Sir George Schuster presided. The interim reports of the various sub-committees were laid on the table and the Committee decided to recommend them to Government for "immediate action on them." It is rumoured that the net effect of the reduction proposed in the interim reports is a little over five crores. If this is the case, the public will be thoroughly justified in protesting that the cut proposed is a mere fleabite in the large Central expenditure. The Army Retrenchment Committee is responsible for the suggestion that three crores only can be retrenched in the present bloated expenditure on the administrative and transport branches of the army. The other sub-committees have also evidently touched the fringe of retrenchment when the sum-total of their researches proposes a saving of only two crores. There can be no radical and effective saving in expenditure, of course, unless there is a drastic reduction in the military expenditure and huge salaries of the "Security Services" are reduced in correspondence with the Indian capacity to pay and the King's example as also of the British Premier's in offering voluntary cuts in the Civil List and the salary respectively is followed in Simla. India's self-imposed "Trustees" from the Viceroy downwards are good at only exhorting the "wards" to sacrifice. So far they have not proposed to set them an example.

Trifles.

"The ways of providence are dark: so are the ways of the Law—at least the English Law."
—Times of India.

Thank heavens, "Government established by Law in British India" is an Englishman-made Indian Law.

* * *

Protesting against discourtesy shown to some respectable Indian gentlemen by the Cawnpore Magsitrate, a correspondent says "this official seems to have totally forgotten the main fact that he was, after all a 'public servant' and not their master."

It is really the memory of the correspondent that is at fault. If he will remember aright he will discover that what the Magistrate decided to forget totally was the main fiction and he did so as a matter of fact to rescue the main fact from possible oblivion.

* * *

The proposal for a bi-cameral legislature with co-equal powers, had already "fetched" me owing to the partiality exhibited by the Tories, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Mr. Gavin Jones

Now I have no hesitation in proclaiming that it is the "goods."

* * *

For, "The Muslim view was put by Sir M. Shafi who stated that after prolonged discussions, the Muslims were of the opinion that the powers of each chamber must be approximately equal."

You know that Islam is a democratic religion. And when, therefore, "leaders," acknowledged, certified and otherwise respected "leaders" of "the Muslim view" declare for equal powers to the two chambers it must be of the essence of Democracy.

* * *

Thanks to Sir Md. Shafi and "the Muslims" the Naughty Old Boy+the seditious Fakir you know—has been put in the wrong box. His bloated pretensions to democracy have been exploded and he has been exposed as anti-Islam—thanks again to Sir Md. Shafi and "the Muslims."

* * *

Talking of Sir Md. Shafi, he made a very convincing point in support of the Upper Chamber by claiming that the Council of State prevented the Swaraj Party from smashing the legislature.

Messrs. Shaukatali and Safi Daudi were unfortunately not present. But as soon as they received a report of Sir M. Shafi's speech they were observed to spring up from their respective chairs, clap their hands and shout "Hear, Hear."

* * *

Apropos of Mr. Mitra's adjournment motion, the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India" says: "There was much political talk from the Hindu opposition benches, talk which the Home Member characterised as based upon premature and unwarranted prejudice."

Among the more prominent Hindus who indulged "premature and unwarranted prejudice" was, of course, Sjt. Abdur Rahim.

My confrere may not know what he is talking about—he seldom does. But he does know the why of it.

* * *

"The sales of six and a half per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 upto September 19 amount to nine crores and seventy-five lakhs of rupees approximately", says the Controller of the Currency.

And thereafter, said the historian, we had a period of Bank Holidays.

* * * *

"How New York Faces the Present Lean Times"—Press Headline.

By gobbling up Gold.

* * *

According to the London correspondent of an Anglo-Indian contemporary, "people are more than a little puzzled at Mr. Henderson's attitude; he is normally an upright God-fearing man, who during the War and as Foreign Secretary has done big-gish things."

This must effectively dispose of the suspicion that the big thing called the Great War was the act of the Devil.

Incidentally, his God-fearing past might yet save from perdition the soul of the ungodly heretic Henderson.

SAVE OUR GOLD

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, declared in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, that the rupee will now be maintained on the basis of sterling. This is a definite abandonment of the principle accepted and embodied in the Currency Act, 1927, viz., that the rupee shall be equivalent to 8.4 grains of gold. In para 54 of theiar report the Hilton Young Commission say:

"We have already arrived at the conclusion that, in order to secure public confidence in India, the currency of the country must be linked with gold in a manner that is real and conspicuously visible, or, in other words, that it is necessary to establish a true Gold Standard."

Eveerybody of course recognises that the sterling having depreciated in terms of gold, it will be impossible to maintain rupee on the statutory gold basis of 18d. Even Sir Samuel Hoare has admitted that it is out of the question because 18d. gold would mean 20d. sterling with the fluctuations in the dollar-sterling cross rate. Yesterday this cross-rate in New York fluctuated between dols. 4 and dol. 4.30 and it is very significant that at dols. 4.25 the rupee would stand at a little under sixteenpence gold.

I have no hesitation in saying that the intention to support the rupee on the basis of 18d sterling is most thoughtless and bound to result in frittering away our remaining gold and sterling reserves. It is senseless to believe that the rupee can be anchored to 18d. sterling when there is all the uncertainty in the world as to where sterling would stand any day. A few days' attempt will inevitably create those very conditions of chaos and instability which the Government of India have always raised as a bogey against their critics. But I want the public to appreciate the substantial difference between this instability and instability that may be caused by leaving the rupee to find its own level. In the former case, we will have instability plus the loss of our remaining reserves and a definite incitement to speculate in exchange as the loss in one direction will be limited by the Government selling at a particular rate. In the latter case, we may have instability with a definite check on speculation as a result of large and unknown risks.

I would appeal to every patriotic Indian, whatever be his political creed, to realise in time the menace of total loss of our gold reserves which would unmistakably follow in the wake of the proposed attempt to support the rupee on the basis of 18d. sterling, and to protest with one voice against this danger to our national solvency. Since December last we have already suffered a loss of Rs. 33 crores of our gold reserves. We have now only about £12 million of sterling securities and about £33 million of gold left. Let it be our slogan from to-day "SAVE OUR GOLD".
—Yours, etc.

A. D. SHROFF.

INDIAN INCOME TAX AND THE NEW BILL

SCOPE OF PROPOSED MEASURE.

(By V. K. R. V. RAO).

The Indian Income Tax is levied on all incomes arising, accruing or received in British India. It is also levied on incomes which are under the provisions of the Act, deemed to arise, accrue or be received in this country. Thus taxable incomes can be classified under the following three heads:—

(1) Incomes arising or accruing in British India.
(2) Incomes received in British India.
(3) Incomes deemed to have arisen, accrued, or received in British India.

The first head is easily intelligible and obviously based on the principle of "origin." It ought, therefore, to include all 'Indian' incomes, whether received in India or not, and yet, interest on the sterling securities of the Government of India has been exempted on the ground that it is receivable outside India. Similarly, the pay, pensions, furlough and leave-allowances arising in India, but receivable abroad are also exempt. They are given the added security of a specific exemption under rules framed under Section 60 of the Act. These exemptions are clearly opposed to the intention of the Indian Law and cannot be sufficiently condemned, more especially when it is remembered that they result in an annual loss of nearly Rs. one crore to the Indian Exchequer.

DEFEATING LEGISLATURE'S INTENTION.

Incomes received in India very rarely come under the scope of the tax, partly because of certain qualifying provisions in the Act itself and partly because of certain judicial decisions. Thus income received from abroad from any source other than business is exempt, if not received during the actual year of its accrual: income from business is exempt if received three years after its accrual. Further, a famous High Court decision ruled that "receipt" cannot be had twice with the result than an assessee who first credited a certain income to his banking account in a foreign territory and transmitted it a fortnight later to British India, got exemption from payment of income tax on that income. The result has not only been a clear defeat of the intentions of the Legislature inasmuch as income arising abroad but enjoyed in India escapes taxation but has further led to large flights of capital abroad.

AN ILLUSION.

Incomes under the third class are apparently made liable to the Indian tax by a legal fiction by which certain non-Indian incomes are made equivalent to Indian incomes for purposes of the Indian Income Tax Act. For a comprehensive analysis of this head, the reader is referred to my "Taxation of Income in India," (Longmans, Green & Co.). A close survey has led me to the conclusion that the incomes which are deemed to arise or accrue in India are incomes which do not need any such legal fiction to make them liable to the Indian tax, as they are for the most part taxable under the original "Charging Section." These clauses merely create an illusion of extension of liability and may safely be repealed.

ENFORCE PRINCIPLE OF 'ORIGIN.'

To sum up, incomes originating in India are generally taxable, though some of them are exempt. Incomes received in India are declared taxable but, generally manage to escape their liability. Incomes arising and received abroad are not liable. The scope of the tax, then, needs a large extension. On the one hand, the principle of "Origin" should be vigorously enforced by bringing under the Income Tax net all Indian incomes even if payable abroad; on the other hand, the principle of "Residence" should be introduced in the Indian system and all incomes owned by Indians, whether received in India or not, should be made liable to the tax. This is because both "Origin" and "Residence" are just and equitable principles, as both the resident's income and the income arising in the country owe economic allegiance to the Government of that country. Let us now see how far the Indian Income Tax Amendment Bill of 1931 embodies these reforms.

Briefly put, this Bill seeks to

(Continued on Page 8.)

OBSERVATIONS ON WHITLEY COMMISSION'S REPORT.

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DEVELOPMENT OF LABOUR UNIONS.

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

The origin of what are commonly known as Trade Unions, particularly Labour Unions, lay in the early struggle which became prominent between Capital and Labour in Europe and America as soon as the factory system had developed to substantial proportions. This early history is full of bitter struggles against the employer and the obstacles presented by law in force in those days. Ultimately, Labour which at one time was disorganised and therefore weak in its struggle against capital was brought under proper organisation, with the advantage of being able to put forward its demand in an organised form and to bargain on wholesale footing. This resulted not only in the protection of the workmen themselves but also in the interests of the industries concerned, because this collective bargaining through Trade Unions afforded a wholesome check upon the rapacity of the capitalist as well as on the unreasonableness of the employees, or at least a section of them who were so inclined. Wages were kept on a uniform level, according to the actual economic value, as the organised unions were generally advised and directed by men who knew the economic laws of industrial bargaining. Strikes were avoided through these amicable settlements and wages were maintained on a uniform level. The organisation also was able to work up schemes of welfare work, etc., and was able to build up character, with the result that self-respecting workmen of Europe to-day are not prepared to receive anything in the way of a gift or alms, but they wish to be paid a fair share of wages for the actual work produced.

VALUABLE LINKS.

This form of organisation enabled them to work under the banner of the union, and when necessary, bring pressure on the employer not only in connection with the payment of wages, but also in connection with the maintenance of the healthy condition of the factory arrangements for the hours of labour for which they are to work, and at the same time, in case any set of workmen put forward unreasonable demands, the employers are in a position to refer the matter to the Union, which intercedes and stops such rapacity on the part of the employee with the same firmness and determination with which they would be prepared to fight in case of similar unreasonableness on the part of the employer. The best professional advice of experts is available to the Unions, which would not be forthcoming in case the workmen were disorganised. The standard of efficiency is also fixed by the Unions, through professionalising of their respective occupations and laying down a sufficiently satisfactory standard for experienced training as a condition precedent to full membership. This great advance in the Labour Union Organisations in Europe and America helps to keep the idler and incompetent outside the Union, so that the employer, while selecting from the members of the Union knows that the quality of the material he is going to select is duly tested and has been standardised.

WHAT UNIONS HAVE ACHIEVED IN THE WEST.

In view of this, it is interesting to note that according to Prof. Henry Clay of Manchester, the effect of Trade Unionism has been the steady rise of wages in licensed occupations. According to him, this rise was due to the increase of the wealth of the society and what was more important was that because of the existence of Trade Unions in England, the workmen were able to secure their share in this increase. The Trade Union's restriction of membership has also a tendency to maintain wages irrespective of fluctuation in prices, whereas the non-existence of Unions in certain Trades, or existence of an Union with unlimited and unrestricted membership, has always resulted in the weakening of labour. It will be thus seen how

(Continued on Page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Response To Sardar's Appeal.

We are glad to learn from Sjt. Manilal Kothari that Sardar Vallabhbhai's appeal regarding the purchase of khadi as the best way of observing Gandhiji's birthday has received a quick and, considering the time, already a substantial response. We have no doubt that before the month is out the All-India Spinners' Association will be able to announce that all its stock of khadi has been cleared. In this connection it is particularly gratifying to note that among the prominent buyers are Sjt. Purshottamdas Thakudas and Seth Jamal Mahomed, the representatives for the Round Table Conference, of the Indian mercantile community. It is an admirable gesture that is not without its significance. It is also a lead to their constituents, the Indian merchants. We sincerely hope the merchants will not be slow in following it.

Excise Revenue In C. P.

The C. P. Government's review of excise administration shows a fall in the revenue from Rs. 126 lakhs to Rs. 103 lakhs. The result is attributed grudgingly to activities under the Civil Disobedience Movement. But while Government insinuate objectionable methods employed in the campaign, they would have been only too happy to express gratification at the progress of temperance, were it not, alas! for the most distressing fact that prevalence of illicit distillation did not warrant such happy feelings. We heartily sympathise with the C. P. Government. But has it not really occurred to them that illicit distillation may well have been due to lax vigilance on the part of those whose duty it is to prevent such distillation? And, of course, it could not have possible occurred to them that, if half the time and energy spent in fighting picketting of liquor shops were employed in putting a stop to illicit distillation, Government might have achieved the gratification that they claim to have sorrowfully missed. We are, however, inclined to congratulate Congress authorities in C. P. not because the revenue was brought down by 23 lakhs—the sum is a mere trifle—but because the result was achieved inspite of the local Government and illicit distillation.

Wanted An Explanation.

Col. B. O. Roe, Secretary of the Indian Lawn Tennis Association in England, is understood to have announced that Miss Leela Row, the present All-India lady champion, was not allowed to play at Wimbledon on the ground that her entry-fee was not received by the Wimbledon authorities. If that is a fact, Col. Roe and the Association owe an explanation to Miss Row and to India in general. Either he or the Association that purports to safeguard Indian interests could well have advanced the small amount of the entry fee or advised her in time about it. As things are, Miss Row is advised by Col. Roe about other particulars but not about the fee, she replies to the Colonel and Secretary requesting him to make arrangements for her participating in the Wimbledon matches, and leaves for Wimbledon at her own expense, only to find the door banged against her on a trivial technical ground. And curiously enough India is understood to have been represented at Wimbledon by one Miss Elton and by Col. Roe's daughter!

Indian Princes And British Crisis.

It was natural for Mr. MacDonald to accept, with an expression of gratitude and appreciation, the offer of Indian Princes to relieve the British Exchequer their expenses in connection with the Round Table Conference. Nor do we propose to deny that it was a gesture both magnificent and touchingly humane. But, charity, they say, ought to begin at home. And, in all conscience, the condition of States' subject is more acutely miserable than the British can ever be threatened with. What is the gesture of the Princes towards their subjects? What, to take one instance, has been the response to the lead given by their own Chancellor, the Nawab of Bhopal, in sacrificing a substantial portion of his Civil List?

Viceroy Refuses Permission To Discuss Financial Crisis.

:o:

NON-OFFICIAL MOVE TO BE HEARD

"MONEY-LENDER IS ESSENTIAL FACTOR IN RURAL ECONOMY"

SIMLA, September 22.

In the Legislative Assembly, despite Sir George Schuster's statement that discussion at the present stage would not be in public interest, that Government had to conclude arrangements to resume normal business and prevent speculation, that opinions might be expressed which would disturb the confidence which Government was anxious to preserve and that Government was issuing a communique to-day, Sir Cowasji Jehangir declined to withdraw his adjournment motion and received the support of the entire opposition benches on the ground that Sir Samuel Hoare's statement demanded condemnation.

The President fixed debate for 4 o'clock to-day.

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

When the Assembly met after lunch, the President read out a message from the Governor-General disallowing the adjournment motion of Sir Cowasji Jehangir on the ground that it cannot be discussed without detriment to public interest.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir adjourned to the Lobbies where he discussed with non-official party leaders, the manner in which they should give expression to their views on the Secretary of State's announcement linking the rupee with the sterling.—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

After leave was granted to Sir Cowasji Jehangir to move adjournment at four this evening, the House resumed discussion on Mr. Mahomed Yakub's resolution urging immediate legislation to control money lending and unrestricted usurious rates of interest in India.

Sjt. Hariraj Sarup felt that money lending had deteriorated and required refirm through legislation.

A NECESSITY.

Mian Shah Nawaz said that money lending was a necessity at reasonable rates of interest but was a curse when the rates were high, which demoralised both the lender and the borrower. Usury was prohibited by all religious teachers. He cited several High Court rulings to show that the Usurious Loans of Act of 1918 was totally useless.

GOVT. RESPONSIBLE FOR UNREST.

Mr. Yamin Khan held that Government policy which permitted unrestricted usurious rates of interest was responsible for all rural unrest in the country. Up to 1855 there was the Hindu Law current in India which controlled rates of interest, but since then the law of the East India Company had brought ruination to many families. Legislation proposed could only arrest the march of bolshevism in the country.

SHARMA'S STUNT

R. S. Sharma attacked two money lending communities in the Madras Presidency who, he said, had ruined hundreds of ancient families by usurious demands.

AGRICULTURE AND MONEY-LENDERS.

Sir Fazli Hussain held that it was impossible to develop agriculture without the help of moneylenders. He had indentified himself with rural interests in the Punjab and know some of the difficulties they would have in the registration of money-lenders. On the other hand the whole case of the debtor rested on regulating and keeping of accounts which had recently been secured through an Act in the Punjab. Sir Fazli Hussain said that the Banking Enquiry Committee had recently recommended that the question of introducing similar measure in other provinces should be explored and he assured the House that Government would very shortly invite opinions of the provincial government on the subject. He also reiterated the assurance of the Home Member that Government would consult High Courts in order to ascertain whether any amendments were necessary to the Usurios Loans Act. With these assurances he hoped Mr. Yakub would withdraw his resolution.

REAL CAUSES.

Mr. B. R. Puri felt that members were trying to catch hold of the moneylenders instead of the real causes of the trouble, which were, over taxation by the Government and unthrifty habits of the cultivator.

Mr. Elliott said that if a man had no credit he had to pay more interest for the risk his lender was running. If they really wanted to help the cultivator they must create healthy credit for him through extended operations of co-operative societies.

Mr. Bhupatsingh thought that the effect of the resolution would retard the progress not only of agriculture but also of trade and industry

ESSENTIAL FACTOR.

Mr. Jagannath Aggarwal said money lender was essential factor on the economic life of rural India. The speaker said that the rate of interest was measured either by credit or the need of the man and no legislation could measure either of them. He also advocated for the creation of credit facilities for the cultivator.

Mr. Brijkishore felt that the resolution was inopportune because of agricultural depression

Mr. Yakub closing the debate hoped that the assurances of Government would not be mere lip sympathy.

The resolution was withdrawn.

BURMA REVOLT.

Mr. Rajaram Pandian next moved for the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into the causes of Burma rebellion and suggest methods of removing them as also to make proposals for awarding compensation to all those who had suffered damage in person or property.

REAL CAUSE OF REVOLT.

Mr. Rajaram Pandian, moving a resolution on the Burma Rebellion said that the propaganda for the separation of Burma from India was largely responsible for the rebellion and had done considerable harm to the lives and property of Indians in that country. He felt the action of the Local Government was not quick and methodical to deal with the trouble and protect Indians.

Mr. Uppi Sahib supported the resolution on behalf of Muslim South Indian community.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE.

Mr. Leach (Burma Official) said that the rebels did not mark Indians as their special targets. They were attacked along with others. The causes of the rebellion, he opined, were acute trade depression and great fall in the price of paddy. He expressed the view that the appointment of a committee might only lead to the revival of anti-Indian feelings.

U Tun Aung appealed to the House not to revive the question of cammunal feelings in Burma through a committee of enquiry.

Sir James Crerar said that the House had been fully made acquainted with affairs in Burma and there was no immediate purpose in appointing a Committee of enquiry which was bound to rekindle the fire of communalism, which was just about to die down.

The resolution was withdrawn.

IMPERIAL BANK.

Mr. Ramakrishna Reddy moved the last resolution urging for a committee of enquiry into the working of the Imperial Bank. The mover said that the Bank was a creature of a statute of the Central Legislature and enjoyed the benefit of twenty crores of rupees deposit by Government without interest. He held that the expectations of Government in inaugurating the Bank had not been fulfilled. As Mr. Reddy was proceeding with his speech it was brought to the notice of the Chair that there was no quorum in the House.

The President after counting the number of members present adjourned the House till tomorrow for want of fuorum.—A. P.

Impressions Of Monday's Debate

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

There was a meeting of the Viceroy's Executive Council this morning and another meeting is at the time of wiring in progress at the Viceregal Lodge. This morning's meeting resulted in the announcement by the Finance Member suspending the sale of gold against rupees. It is not known what this evening's meeting will result in, but obviously, the situation is grave. At any rate, Sir George Schuster was the most uncomfortable figure in the Assembly to-day. No light was forthcoming from the Finance Member, although he was considerably hackled. Hon. Mr. B.K. Basu declared that 18d. ratio is as dead as mutton and thought, that now the ratio has been lowered by action in England itself, the Finance Member should accept 18d. and thereby recreate order out of chaos. This appalling situation has had the effect of the postponement of the promised announcement of economy proposals by the Government. In consequence, the session itself will have to be prolonged.

FOREIGN RELATIONS BILL.

The Foreign Relations Bill was moved in the Assembly to-day for consideration by Mr. Howell. He pointed out that several foreign countries had similar legislation on their Statute Books. He quoted Persia among other countries, but did not mention either Afghanistan or Nepal whose rulers, it is believed, have been attacked in a section of the Vernacular Press.

The case against the "Zamindar" being 'sub-judice' the Foreign Secretary did not think it necessary to make any specific mention of it. But, because the "Zamindar" was charged under this Ordinance, some Muslim members have taken the present Bill as an attack on the Muslim Press and Mr. Masood Ahmad, acting Secretary of the All-India Muslim Conference launched his attack by moving for circulation of the Bill.

I understand that at the Conference with the party-leaders which he held recently, Mr. Howell explained the case at great length. Support to this Bill seems to have been in an abundant measure assured by party-leaders.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION LOST.

Mr. S.C. Mitra, an ex-detenu, took up the cause of the detenus to-day, by placing the adjournment motion to criticise the Government for shooting to death two detenus and injuring 20 others in the Hijli Detenu Camp in Midnapur. He was in deep emotion throughout the fifteen minutes that he occupied in making his motion. He charged the Government for having created assassins by its policy of violence.

Sir James Crerar was anything but convincing. He read out a long telegram from the Bengal Government and as usual, praised the Police for their prompt suppression of the trouble in the Camp.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt started with a declamation and ended with an appeal to Sir James Crerar to accept an open and impartial enquiry. This was taken up by Sir Abdur Rahim, Leader of the Independents, who put a specific question to the Home Member. But, Sir James disappointed Sir Abdur Rahim and stated that the District Magistrate was as impartial as any High Court Judge and that an ex-Judge, like Sir Abdur Rahim should not have premature prejudice and pass premature judgment. This had the effect of taking Sir Abdur Rahim and his friends into the "Ayes" Lobby; but there were others like Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Haji Abdullah Haroon, who remained neutral. The censure motion was, therefore, lost by a majority of 20 votes.

PRESS GAG BILL.

The Press Bill has been considerably modified in the Select Committee. The amended measure is expected to be taken into consideration on Friday. Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, who is sure to launch an attack with a view to further whittle down the measure is unfortunately ill. In case, he cannot attend the meeting for Press Bill, Sir Hari Singh Gour, as the Leader of the Nationalist Party, will espouse the recommendations contained in his dissenting minute.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismial Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 22.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.10
To-day's Opening Rate	6.20
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	6.14
Difference	+.04

Broach Expectation A./M. 154/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.	
Previous Closing Rate	3.84
To-day's Opening Rate	3.83
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	3.91
Difference	+.07

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 22.	
Silver Ready	15 3/8
Higher	1 0 0
Silver Forward	15 1/2
Higher	1 0 0

Tone of Market India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 22.		
1st Settlement	48	8 0
2nd Settlement	48	12 0

SAVE THREE LAKHS BY CUTTING DOWN SUPERFLUOUS POSTS AND ALLOWANCES.

AND NOT A SINGLE HOSPITAL BED NEED BE RETRENCHED

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA Sept. 21.

On Friday last, the Bombay Retrenchment Committee sitting at Poona received a deputation of two representatives of the Bombay Medical Union. Dr. V. G. Rele, the President, and Dr. K. K. Dadachanji the Vice-President. The object of the deputation was to put before the Committee a Scheme of Retrenchment which would save Rs. 3,31,000, without reducing a single bed in J. J. and allied hospitals in contrast with the Government scheme for reducing the beds in the hopitals amounting to Rs. 71,000 only.

GENESIS OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Bombay Medical Union had passed at a General Meeting Resolutions condemning the Government policy of retrenchment by cutting down hospital beds as cruel and unjust, and had appointed a Committee to show ways and means of retrenchment other than those adopted by the Government. The Committee had prepared a Report for submission to the Bombay Medical Union. In the meantime a letter was received from the Secretary to the Retrenchment Committee requesting the Union to send, if it so desired, written statement, and to appoint two representatives to appear before the Retrenchment Committee on Friday last.

At the meeting at Poona, the Surgeon-General was present to help the Committee in its deliberations.

Sirdar the Hon'ble Sir Rustamji Vakil, the Chairman of the Committee, welcomed the representatives, and said that the object for which they were invited was the same which Government equally with the Union had in view, viz; to effect retrenchment on sound lines. The representatives agreed that it was so, and that they wanted to put forward the views of the Union before the Committee.

The very first question the representatives were asked was whether they could substantiate the statement in their report that the Government methods hospital retrenchment were "cruel and unjust". The reply was, that they were so, and the proof of the "cruelty" lay in the fact that poor people were deprived of medical relief in these days when they most needed it. Further, the proof of "injustice" lay in the fact, that whilst the poor patients were deprived of medical relief and retrenchment was practised at the bottom, the top-heavy hospital administration was left untouched.

A SURPRISE.

The Committee in the report had clearly made out that the facts and figures given in the Annual Report on Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency published under the authority of the Government of Bombay were misleading and unreliable. The Surgeon-General agreed with these remarks, and stated that the Report was a jumble of figures, which conveyed no clear diea and that the Report was prepared according to the instructions and under Orders of the Government of India, and that such orders now needed revision, and that the system adopted in the Report was altogether out of date. The Union has thus rendered a public service in exposing the unreliability of a Government publication

Then the Report of the Bombay Medical Union Committee was considered para by para by the Retrenchment Committee and the contentions made by the Committee in the Report were in most of the cases accepted by the Surgeon-General as correct, after hearing the explanations, given by the representatives, who went prepared with all necessary proofs and data.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF HOSPITAL ACCOUNTS.

Next, the practical suggestions made in the Report were taken up one by one. The first suggestion of the Committee was that for easy and reliable comparison of accounts and other statistical data of different hospitals in Bombay, a Uniform system of Hospital Accounts for all hospitals in Bombay should be adopted. The accounts should be kept on the basis of the "Revised Uniform System of Hospital Accounts" as adopted by the "King Edward Hospital Fund for London", and that the items to be mentioned under different heads of expenditure should be classified according to an "Index of classification as adopted by the King Edward Hospital Fund for London." This system of keeping accounts should also be adopted by other hospitals in the Bombay Presidency not under Government control and one single Annual Report for all the hospitals be published every year by the Government on the model of the "Statistical Report of the Ordinary Expenditure of 109 London Hospitals as published by the King Edward Hospital Fund for London", in place of the present misleading and mutilated Annual Report of the Hospitals and Dispensaries for the information of the public and other interested bodies.

There was a friendly passage of arms between the Surgeon-General and Dr. Dadachanji. The Surgeon-General at first contended that it was impossible to fit in the new system of keeping accounts with the old, but after a lively discussion in the Committee, he agreed to consider the suggestion, and requested the representatives to send an official letter to him making the suggestion. All the books mentioned in the suggestion made above were handed over by the representatives to the Surgeon-General for reference.

BOMBAY HOSPITALS BOARD SUGGESTED.

The second suggestion of the Committee was that a Bombay Hospitals Board be established and run on the principles similar to those adopted by the King Edward Hospital Fund for London, The Board should consist of representatives of the Governing bodies and the staffs of hospitals, of the Governor's Hospital Fund for Bombay, of the independent medical profession and of the general public. The functions of such a Board should be to collect all funds received from the charitable public, to distribute the same for the benefit of the hospitals according to their needs after due enquiry into their administration, to supervise, from economic point of view, the management of the hospitals and to advise on the system of keeping accounts and to indicate the ways and means of reducing expenditure.

The Retrenchment Committee agreed to consider this suggestion for economy.

APPOINTMENT OF ALMONERS.

The third suggestion of the Union was that there was inexistence in all the Hospitals of Bombay a certain extent of "Hospital abuse" practised by patients, who were in a position to pay for either a part or whole of their treatment. Such abuse whilst depriving the poor of their right of their free treatment. meant additional expenditure to the hospitals.

To prevent such abuse and to enforce economy, the Committee suggested that Almoners be appointed for every hospital, trained to gauge the economic eligibility of persons for admission and treatment both at the in-door and out-door departments.

The Committee agreed to consider this suggestion also.

AN INFIRMARY FOR OLD AND CHRONIC CASES.

The fourth suggestion of the Committee was that old and chronic cases in the wards were a serious drain on the resources of the hospitals, and that if such cases were transferred to an infirmary, the cost would be roughly Rs. 1 instead of Rs. 4 at the hospitals, as at present. As the new buildings in the J. J. Hospital compounds were lying unoccupied they may be utilised for the purpose of an infirmary. The transfer of such old cases will mean the release of so many beds for the acute cases.

DETAILED EXAMINATION OF PROPOSALS.

Next, a detailed examination of the top-heavy administrative charges at the Government Hospitals when compared with those of other hospitals in Bombay, as per 1-4 tables of the Union Report, was gone into. 4 tables of statistics of hospitals were prepared in proof of the statement, and also to indicate where and how economics can be effected.

As the representatives of the Union were discussing these details, the Surgeon-General put before the Committee certain figures which were analysed and criticised by the representatives of the Union. It was satisfactory to note that the Surgeon-General himself stated that certain of the economies suggested by the Union were also contemplated by the Government: Thus, to some extent the Surgeon-General himself was in agreement with certain of the suggestions made by the Union. A summary of the actual retrenchment thus suggested is given below. There was a lively discussion on each of the items on this table of proposed retrenchment.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.	Rs.
Abolition of the post of Veneriologist at J.J.	18,000
Abolition of the post of Lay Secretary	16,000
Abolition of all Allowances and House Rent	50,000
By replacing Medical Officers, military, superior B.M.S., and others by equally efficient men costing Rs. 9,600 and performing the same duties as at the King Edward VII. Memorial Hospital	35,600
Reducing the salaries of the Superintendent and the Resident Medical Officers of the G. T. Hospital by half	11,400
St. George's Hospital Retrenchment	100,000
Indianisation of the Nursing Establishments of the Hospitals	100,000
Total	3,31,000

Total Retrenchment would go upto and 500,000 or more.

It will thus appear that the Committee suggested retrenchment mainly in the three hospitals and the Nursing Establishments, and declined to consider retrenchment in other hospitals, as the Committee was not given further information it had requested from the Government, otherwise, this figure of Rs. 3,31,000 might have been raised to Rs. 500,000 or more, as all the Government Hospitals in Bombay cost a total of Rs. 11,60,000. The Union's representatives protested against this withholding of information.

NEW SCHEME FOR FEDERAL FINANCE

Princes' & British Govt's New Memoranda

(From Our Staff Correspondent)

LONDON, September 22.

It is understood an important memorandum has been circulated to the members of the Federal Structure Committee on Federal Finance containing the views of the Government of India and the suggestions of the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes.

PRINCIPAL SHIRRAS AGAIN.

Threat Of Action Against Lady Students

PREPARATIONS FOR GANDHI WEEK.

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 20.

The City Congress Committee has been very busy organising the Swadeshi Bazar and making arrangements for a suitable celebration of Gandhi week from 2nd to 8th October. Sardar Vallabhbhai's appeal has been taken up in right earnest, and it is said, that the Standing Committee of the Municipality has decided to purchase khadi worth about 5,000 rupees. The municipal employees and teachers of primary schools have also undertaken to purchase a good stock, and some of the secondary schools have promised to purchase khadi worth a thousand each. The Proprietary High School whose principals are members of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee are expected to do something more in this direction. The programme for the week has not yet been published, but the City will respond to the call of the Congress Committee and will make the week's programme successful.

SEVA DAL ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Morarji Desai, one of the secretaries of the G.P.C.C. is also busy making arrangements for organising a body of volunteers in Gujarat as a branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal and classes for instruction are likely to be opened in the beginning of the next month. It is proposed to organise a Sevika Dal as well and Miss Mradula is trying hard to find some young women to join this branch.

MARKETS DULL.

The cloth and the Yarn markets have remained dull, and there is very little business in shares also. The Calico mill has declared an interim dividend of Rs. 10 per share as a special case as 1930 was the Golden Jubilee year of the mill company.

PRINCIPAL SHIRRAZ AGAIN.

Principal Shirraz is at his old game once more. This time he seems to have lost his temper with lady students of his college, as most of them had gone to attend the meeting addressed by Pandit Jawaharlal near Motibai Kapadia Hall in Madhav Bag on the 10th inst. These ladies did not attend the afternoon lectures of their classes and hence Principal Shiraz has written to their guardians that he would take disciplinary action against these students if they did any such thing again in future and he would not certify to there good conduct in their applications for appearing at University examinations. It seems that similar letters have been addressed to the guardians of some Parsi ladies also who absented themselves from college on that day, although they did not attend the meeting. Such conduct on the part of the Principal makes one feel more and more the need of a liberal college in Ahmedabad, independent of Government control.

The Missing Item Competition

:o:

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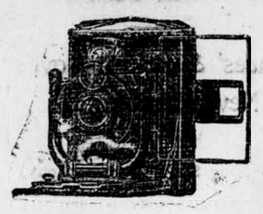

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Blind Relief Association's Activities

A RECORD OF INVALUABLE WORK

The 12th Report of the Blind Relief Association, Bombay reveals a record of marked progress in A.D. 1930, as is apparent from the comparative statement shown on pages 55 to 57 of the Report. Up to the end of the year 1930, 3,57,394 eye cases were treated medically and 77,093 surgically besides 3,34,697 eye patients treated in villages by field workers in house-to-house visits, making up a grand total of 7,69,094 in all.

Three thousand and 79 free spectacles were supplied to poor eye-sufferers. The eyes of 39,183 school children and of 37,475 new-born babies were also examined and treated free where necessary.

The Association has six free eye hospitals and dispensaries (hospitals at Bulsar, Chalisgaon, Anand and Bijapur and Dispensaries at Bombay and Surat) as well as two homes for the Blind in Bombay.

Besides these a school and home for the blind is shortly to be opened at Bhavnagar (Kathiawar) under the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Bhavnagar who has agreed to meet from the State funds half the running expenses of the School and Home at Bhavnagar from the date of the opening ceremony. An appreciable amount of funds has already been collected by the Bombay Committee of this School and Home.

The Association's income from donations, and grants-in-aid from the Government of Bombay amounted, in all to Rs. 3,796-0-9, whereas their net expenses amounted to Rs. 12,228-7-0. It will thus be seen that the Association stands in need of much greater support at the hands of the generous public, than it has received, to carry on their humanitarian service.

The Association's Free Eye Hospital at Bulsar owes its existence and up-keep mainly to the benefaction of the late Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Ratanji Balsara of Bulsar who built the hospital premises at a cost of Rs. 20,000 and further donated Rs. 50,000 in Government Paper, for the up-keep of this institution. The expenses of the Surat Free Eye Dispensary are met by the well-known Patel Brothers of Surat. The Association rendered yeoman's service during the severe epidemic of small-pox that prevailed in East Khandesh during the early part of 1929 having treated no less than 15,553 cases free.

A QUERY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On Friday last the 11th instant a commotion prevailed amongst the Dawoodi Bohras of Bhendi Bazar. This was on account of a handwritten placard found posted on the door and pillars of the Bohra Masjid-e-Azam calling upon the community to take to task some seven persons mentioned in the said posters. This handbill created so much excitement that a serious breach of peace was imminent. Next day another similar poster appeared in the same places regarding some 11 persons more. Thus efforts were made to excite the community against 18 men in all. Will the newly-created Information Bureau by H. H. Mullaji Sahib be pleased to state openly whether or not any enquiry has been made about the said posters or persons any way connected with them?—Yours, etc.,

'ENQUIRER.'

SECURITY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CONGRESS WORKERS.

Charge Of Depriving Drunkards Of Services Of Barbers And Dobhis.

(From A Correspondent.)

CHITTORE, Sept. 17.

The Sub-Divisional 1st class Magistrate, Chittoor, has served the following order under section 112 C. P. C. on 1. L. Sundarajan, 2. K. Muniappa Chetty, 3. Gattupalli Munisamichetti, 4. P. Munisamichetty, 5. A. Muniappa Chetty, 6. V. Radhakrishnayya Chetty, 7. Sapur Ramanna Chetty, 8. S. Nagappa, 9. Motappa, 10. Betanna, all residing in Kuppam, Chittoor Division.

"Whereas it has been made to appear by credible information that you are likely to commit breach of peace and disturb public tranquility by doing the following acts in Kangundi Taluq within the jurisdiction of this court.

1. That you Nos. 2 to 4 went to Animiganipalli on or about 14-8-31 and formed caste panchayats, adopted violent methods of social Boycott with a view to deprive the services of village Barber, and washerman to those who resorted to toddy shop and that you no. 1 on 11-8-31, abused and threatened A. D. Chengadarigadu who went to Kuppam toddy shop, and that you no. 2 went to the said village of Animiganipalli on the morning of 12-8-3 and attempted to shave the head of the said A. D Ganagdarigadu for having drunk the previous day and that when the said A. D. Ganagdarigadu did not yield to you (2) went away saying that you would have his head shaved when hew.

2. That you Nos. 1 to 4 went to Vendigapalli on or about 12-8-31 formed caste panchayat, adopted violent methods of social boycott and thretened that if any body went to kuppan toddy shop would be beaten.

3. That you Nos. 2 to 4 obstructed and threatened Bhimadu and Pujari Munigadu of Vendugapalli when they went to Kuppam toddy shop on the evening of 14-8-31 and drove them away.

4. That you Nos. 1 to 4 went to Vendugampalli on or about 12-8-31 and asked Chinnugaduali as Munigadu not to wash the cloths of those persons who drink toddy.

5. That you Nos. 2, 3 and 4 threatened on 14-9-31 A. D. Munasami and A. D. Raman of Kothapeta, Kuppam that they should not drink toddy and that if they should be ex-communicated and would not be allowed to take water from wells.

6. That you Nos. 3 to 7 went to Peddabangarunatham on or about 14-8-31 formed caste Panchayat and threatened drinkers that each man would be fined Rs. 5/- and ex-communicated.

7. That you Nos. 2, 4 and 8 went to Tholasinayanipallion or about 14-8-31 formed caste panchayat and threatened people that if any would be deprived of the services body were to go to toddy shop he of the washerman and barber and that he would be fined Rs. 5/- and ex-communicated.

8. That you Nos. 2, 4 and 8 on or about 14-8-31 went to Thumsi toddy shop threatened the drinkers that if they were to drink toddy they would be out caste and the services of barber and washerman would be stopped and that each man would be fined Rs. 5 and that you actually drove out all who came to drink.

9. That you Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on or about 14-8-31 threatened Pachappa Goanden and Krishnappa Naidu of Robertsonpet that if they threatened were to drink toddy they would not be given any work and that on one day when the said two persons went to Kuppam toddy shop, you 1 and 2 obstructed them and sent them away.

10. That you Nos. 2, 3 and 4 on or about 17-8-31 threatened Kandasami, potter of Kothapeta, Kuppam not supply bowls, pots etc., to Kuppam toddy shop.

11. That you Nos. 1 to 4 on or about 12-8-31 threatened katta Muthumattar of Kuppam not to tap or draw toddy for Kuppam Toddy shop and in case he did, his hut would be set fire to.

12. That you Nos. 2, 3, 4, went to Oddapalli on or about 12-8-31 formed caste panchayat and told the villagers that if any body were to drink toddy, he would not be given any lands for cultivation purposes and that he should leave the village and at the same time asked Muthyalugadu not to under toddy renter E. Munasami last he should also be made to leave the village.

13. That you Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 and 2 others on or about 12-8-31 threatened the Dommaras not to drink toddy on pain of being ex-communicated and also that they would not be supplied with pots and provisions of food on credit system from shops that on one day when Dommaras Rangadu went to Kuppam toddy shop, you No. 1 threatened and drove him away from the toddy shop and that you Nos. 5 to 10 got the heads of and moustaches of Peddanarasigadu and Chinnasamigadu and Kannigadu shaved by barber on 12-8-31 for visiting the toddy shop.

14. That you Nos. 1 to 10 caused various obstructions against the sale of toddy and

15. That you No. 6 on the evening of 12-8-31, presided over a meeting of 400 or 500 persons held at shandy tope at Kuppam and forced Ediga Munaswamy to apologise as he was responsible for the alleged trouble at the shop the previous day.

I hereby direct and require you 1 to 10 to show cause why you should not be ordered to execute a bond for Rs. 200/- each for keeping the peace for a period of six months."

OBSERVATIONS ON WHITLEY COMMISSIONS REPORT

(Continued from page 6.)

necessary and important it is in the interests of Labour to plant and develop properly organised and efficiently directed Trade Unions. The Report of the Indian Labour Commission naturally emphasises this aspect of the question and regrets that in India Trade Unionism has not progressed along proper lines in the interests of both industries and labour.

REGISTRATION OF UNIONS.

Trade Unions are now being registered all over the world under special acts similar to our Indian Trade Unions Act of 1927. For the purpose of registration certain standard regulations are laid down by the law, which must be answered by the Union applying for the registration. A certain number of ordinary officers are permitted to be employed from outside, in view of the fact that workmen themselves are not able, under the present state of illiteracy, to provide their own experts with a view to guide them. There are no doubt various regulations necessary, the most prominent of them should be in form of some provisions to enable the removal of outsiders, in case they are found to be taking a wrong advantage of the illiterate and helpless condition of labourers, with a view to exploit them for their own personal advantage, rather than helping them in their industrial problems. The ultimate remedy, of course, lies in the rapid education of labour, so that the employees could have their own men to lead them.

INDIAN LABOUR UNIONS.

Indian Trade Unions have a short history which has culminated in the passing of the Indian Trade Union Act in 1926. In Bombay, however, according to the Royal Commission on Labour: "One effect of strikes and particularly the last disastrous strike has been to render difficult the development of effective Trade Union Organisation during the next few years. The workers, discouraged and depressed, are divided and many of them are still imbued with communist beliefs and ideals. These factors stand in the way of the creation of an effective organisation with which the employers' association can negotiate. Until this obstacle is removed, better understanding and relationship with the work people is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, of attainment"

"At the same time, renewed political excitement throughout the country led to the appearance of leaders whose interests were mainly political. The divergence of views among the leaders had been increasingly apparent in the All-India Trade Union Congress and this culminated in a split at the end of 1929. Dissensions regarding communism led to the secession of the majority of the unions under their more experienced and responsible leaders and the formation by them of the All-India Trade Union Federation. The position of the trade union movement as a whole is still unstable, and much will depend on its course of development in the next few years."

TRIBUTE TO INDIAN ORGANISATIONS

None can deny the correctness of this finding. The whole trouble unfortunately arose out of industrial issues being confused and the workmen being led by those who had aims other than pure amelioration of the grievance of industrial labourers. The Commission complains of certain persons, particularly in Bengal, whose aim, according to them, in forming a Trade Union, was to secure a platform and a name for the benefit of the leading members, who expected thereby to secure nomination in the labour interest on the local Councils or on the International Labour Conference. Fortunately, however, according to the Commission's finding, this practice is fast disappearing or losing its strength, evidently because workmen have discovered that these gentlemen were not disinterested friends of labour. The Commission pays a just tribute to the Unions existing in India in connection with transport which according to them, are th best organised, particularly the Railway Workers' and the Seamen's Unions. In short, Trade Unions in different parts of India, as at present constituted, require a lot of improvement and organisation, with a view to be brought into line with those in other countries, so that they can efficiently and advantageously help industrial labour in different departments. There are, of course, various difficulties in the way, of which illiteracy is one, and the migratory character of the bulk of the Indian labourer is the other. One more cause which retards the development of Trade Unions in India, according to the Labour Commission is the long hours of labour, with sustained work in a factory, which hardly leaves sufficient energy or leisure to workmen for activity outside it. Above all these, is the poverty of the average employee which makes it difficult for him even to pay the small subscription which is necessary to maintain the membership of the Union. According to the Commission, "except in case of great excitement and stress few Unions can secure adequate funds without external assistance."

(To Be Continued).

INDIAN INCOME TAX AND THE NEW BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

make "residence" the main basis of liability while still retaining origin and remittance into British India as bases of liability in certain circumstances. With this view all incomes arising abroad owned by persons resident and domiciled in British India are sought to be made liable, while incomes arising abroad and owned by persons resident, but not domiciled in British India are to be liable only if received in British India.

DEFECTS IN PROPOSED MEASURE.

The Bill as drafted, is open to the following serious objections:—

(1) It seeks to make "residence" the main basis of liability, whereas the main basis has, hitherto, been "origin." While the inclusion of "residence" as basis of liability is certainly a step in the right direction, there is no reason why it should be accompanied by making "origin" a subordinate principle. And, yet this is what the Bill seeks to do, as it proposes the addition of the words "paid in British India" in all places where the words "salaries" or "interest on securities" occur. This is a reactionary move, more especially in view of the confession of the League of Nations Committee on Double Taxation that "origin" still forms the basis of liability in many European countries. It also leads to the perpetuation of an unnecessary loss to the Indian Exchequer.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN 'RESIDENCE' AND 'DOMICILE.'

(2) The Bill does not provide for a straightforward application of the principle of "residence." As pointed out by Mr. C.C. Biswas in the Assembly, in last March, the distinction it makes between "residence" and domicile" is superficial and is mainly intended for the benefit of the foreign firms, and individuals in this country. The more logical course, and one which would be in accordance with the practice abroad, would be to make "residence" rather than "domicile" the basis of liability in addition to "origin."

(3) It makes no provision for refund in the case of those whose incomes will now be subjected to Double Taxation by the Bill. On the problem of Double Taxation, the present writer strongly dissents from the existing position in India and holds the view that radical reform is necessary. For details, attention is drawn to his book on the Indian Income Tax which has already been referred to. In his opinion, any extension of liability by the introduction of the principle of "residence" ought to be accompanied by provision for refund to doubly taxed incomes owned by Indians.

Thus, the Bill as introduced in the Assembly suffers from fundamental defects. The Select Committee which will be appointed to consider the Bill, will take note, one hopes, of these defects and introduce suitable alterations to remove them. They should thus strive to make both "residence" and "origin" the principal bases of liability and accompany it by a suitable scheme for refund to those Indians who might suffer double taxation.

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ARRIVALS.
September 22.
Gange, Nicolis, Yokohama.
Durenda, Moore, London.
Aquileia, De Zoppo, Genoa.

DEPARTURES.
September 23.
City of Baroda, Bremuer, Liverpool.
Barpeta, Partridge, Busrah.
Jalatarang, North, Rangoon.

LOADING.
September, 22.
Steamer Durenda for London.
Steamer Moldavia for Sydney.
Steamer Altenfels for Hamburg.

S S Durenda:—The M M Coy's steamer Durenda arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with a general cargo.

S S Acquileia:—The M Italiana mail steamer Aquileia, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and 134 passengers.

S S Baroda.—The K N Coy's steamer City of Baroda, is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi and hence she will sail for Liverpool on the same day, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta:— The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta will sail to-day from Bombay arbour for Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalatarang:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalatarang will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 22.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool.—3168 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons. 7 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Glasgow.—2112 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J Travers & Sons Ltd.

S S Altenfels for Hamburg.—105 cwts. gum karaya, N Mooji & Co.; 200 cwts. castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.; 1000 cwts. linseed, K M Nathoo; 6,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.; 9,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H Rawji & Co.; 935 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, W Latham & Co.; 1300 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy 1002 cwts. myrobllam, 104 mustard seed, C Jivanlal & Co.; 2000 cwts. joowari, Birla Bros.; 3960 cwts. joowari, Ralli Bros.; 14000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes; Strauss & Co.; 7000 cwts. linseed, Strauss & Co.; 20 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 275 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdam.—2000 cwts. groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 2000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 5000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.; 6000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy; 1000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros; 402 cwts. myrabollom, C Jivanlal & Co.

For Antwerp.—175 bales hemp, G Tdg. Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 195 cwts. crushed bones, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Sumatra for Genoa.—1000 cwts. castor seed, K Devchand & Co.; 1000 cwts. castor seed, Gorio Ltd.; 55 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

S S Durenda for Haura.—2001 cwts. myrabollam, C Jivanlal & Co.; 500 cwts. linseed, K M Nathoo.

For Hull.—8206 cwts. myrabolam, C Jivanlal & Co.

For London.—1000 cwts. linseed oil cakes H Ramji & Co.; 1,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, 2000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes K M Nathoo.

S S Shunko Maru for Shanghai.—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka.—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Kobe.—50 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 700 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagasaki.—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Nagoya.—5 ton scrap steel, M B Kaisha.

S S Nagato Maru for Shanghai.—2000 bales cotton raw, T M Kalsha Ltd.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Sept. 22.

S S India, Agents, M Italiana from Genoa.—250 bales almonds; 74 cases hurcury; 7 cases cheese; 30 cases elect. material; 71 cases tyres; 19 cases c and a silk goods; 140 cases cotton goods; 60 cases camphor; 15 cases olive oil; 24 cases macoroni; 183 cases machinery; 15 cases silk yarn; 215 cases motor covers.

From Catavia.—1400 bags sulphur.

From Naples:—9085 bags potatoes; 1300 bags garlic.

From Marseilles.—25 cases soap; 500 cases earlander seeds; 32 brls. lead shots; 64 bundles steel works; 80 bundles pollitary roots; 50 bundles gum styrax; 100 brls. lead ore; 100 cases fuse; 60 cases vermouth; 329 cks. chemicals.

From Leghorn:—15 drums colour; 99 bundles marble slabs; 16278 bundles marble tiles; 790 bundles brassware.

From Port Said:—32 cases orange juice.

S S Tarantia, Agents, G Tdg. Co., from Liverpool.—272 drums lub. oil; 65 drums lub. grease; 90 drums paint; 917 drums chemicals; 5090 plates spelter; 242 cases trances; 50 cases cisterns; 28 cases tyres; 73 cases bolts and nuts; 382 cases bed steads; 37 cases glassware; 60 cases candles; 75 cases whisky; 210 cases China clay; 77 cases brushes; 144 cases covers; 74 cases cottons; 495 cases soap; 127 cases loaves; 200 cases e'ware; 50 coils wire; 100 bundles plates; 1930 bundles sheets; 150 bundles copper sheets; 500 bundles black steel circles.

From Manchester.—21 bales cottons; 120 bales cotton yarn; 570 cases machinery; 40 cases accumulators; 325 bundles copper sheets; 64 bundles plates; 120 drums dyes; 100 drums disinfectant fluid; 93 drums lub. oil; 65 drums chemicals.

From Glasgow.—29 cases tallow; 50 cases newspaper; 70 cases stoves; 220 cases bolts and nuts; 672 cases whisky; 525 cases ale; 777 cases beer; 120 bundles steel brass; 224 bundles steel channels; 156 bundles steel angles; 539 bundles steel joists; 343 bundles steel flats; 410 bundles cisterns; 185 bundles tubes; 3099 plates spelter.

From Port Said.—1537 bags figs.

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Without more Calcium than he gets from ordinary food, your boy may grow weak and anaemic. His teeth will suffer and he will become susceptible to colds and infectious diseases.

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Put *backbone* into your boy!

"A CHILD from three to thirteen years needs as much *calcium* [lime] a day as two grown men, for the child is constantly building the growing skeleton," writes L. M. Randall, M.D., in the "Dental Cosmos" 1928.

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Lack of *Calcium* [lime] is now recognised as the root of many ailments in Children, such as: General weakness, loss of appetite, anaemia, irritability, etc.

Make sure your boy has all the calcium he needs. Give him Kalzana, the calcium food. Children like these palatable tablets and, being a food and not a medicine, Kalzana is absolutely harmless. Kalzana will supply them with the extra calcium they need. Their teeth will become hard and white, their health will improve, their weight increase and their appetite return.

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AMERICA WAKES UP: WAR ON GRAFT AND GANGDOM

—:o:—

Jack Diamond's Conviction First Step In Perilous Campaign

NEW YORK,

A wave of excitement has spread throughout this city at the conviction of Jack Diamond, which has come as a staggering blow to gangdom. Coming on top of the first two reports of the Wickersham Crime Commission, it is regarded as preliminary to a tremendous campaign against graft, crookery and thugdom of every kind.

This is the twenty-fifth time Diamond has been arrested during the past ten years and the first time he has been convicted.

I think, however, the Judge has made a mistake in permitting such a notorious gangster out on bail pending an appeal. This is a concession to Diamond's influence, and likely to anger a public which will not be content until he and his satellites are safely housed in gaol.

The reports of the Wickersham Crime Study Commission set up by President Hoover conclusively prove that there is such a close alliance between politics, gangdom, and the law that the whole administration of civic affairs has broken down.

ELECTION BY GUN.

From my own experience in America, where I spent five years in New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles, I am able to reveal something of the extent of graft and the ramifications of the underworld.

The election of the President of the United States is the result of a plebiscite, but in New York (more than Washington the political nerve of the U. S.) the Mayoral elections have for many years been dominated by graft, intimidation, and actual gun play. I do not exaggerate when I say that Tammany Hall, headquarters of the Democratic Party in New York City, is regarded by the citizens as a curse.

Official graft and the gangsters and racketeers reach everywhere. Hotels are ordered by racketeers to use a certain laundry, to stock certain brands of cigars and to patronise certain stores where the racketeers have arranged for a "cut".

Drug stores are compelled to stock rye, split ice, bootleg liquor under penalty of a "shooting match."

Prisoners may buy their sentences from "fixers", who see that previous records are not produced or see to the disappearance of principal witnesses for the prosecution.

Even after arriving in the Penitentiary a man can buy his freedom from grafters of the parole Board; and sentenced prisoners may spend a night on Broadway by fixing prison officials. (When Mae West, the famous actress was serving a six months' sentence in the Women's Prison on Welfare Island, I often met her in her own theatre and in various clubs on Broadway.)

Judges, magistrates, police officers are all in the net, willingly or unwillingly. Only a Republican judge may be impartial on the Bench, for he does not depend on Tammany officials for his job.

Yet despite the continual public outcry every election sees the Democrats with a large majority on the Board of Aldermen and a Tammany man in the Mayoral chair.

So great is the power of Tammany that the Democrats on occasion have staged faked official inquiries into the system of graft when the reports were cleverly white-washed and some lesser official made the "goat"—and summarily dismissed from office—only to be installed in a better one a few weeks later.

But the time has come when the long suffering citizens of New York can no longer be gulled and blinded.

The mere fact that such an investigation as the present has passed the Houses of Legislature is convicing evidence that Tammany's influence is on the wane, for in the past Tammany's ramifications have reached Albany, the State capital and killed any such effort.

During the past three months no fewer than four Tammany judges and seven magistrates have been forced to retire owing to the exposure of their malpractices by the Citizens' Union.

This present investigation will pull down some of the greatest figures in New York and will cause a return to power of the Republican Party.

The greatest efforts are being made to ensure that Mayor Walker—or for that matter any Democratic Party leader—is not elected to the city's major office at the quadrennial election next year. Citizens' Leagues are being formed in every Borough in the City and members, ordinary citizens, have defied the Arms Permit Law by toting a gun.

It is intended that if the police will not rid the city of gangsters these law-abiding citizens will. I do not hesitate to say that there is every evidence and indication pointing to the most bloodthirsty election America ever knew.

THE PRESIDENT.

As regards the Presidential election. I doubt if President Hoover will run for office for a second term. If he did "choose to run" there would be a little chance of his success, for he is accused of being too pro-British, having spent a great part of his life in British territory.— "Reynold's News".

"MAKE AN END OF THIS FOLLY IN INDIA"

—:o:—

London "Daily Mail's" Outburst

The "Daily Mail" wrote in mail week:—

Members of the Conservative Party, at the meeting to which they have been called to-day, are confronted by a duty much more urgent than that of approving the National Government.

They should address themselves to the causes of the crisis which has made its formation imperative.

India is one of the great underlying reasons of our present financial predicament.

During the past six or seven years our policy in India and Egypt has been marked by a long series of blunders, concessions and capitulations, which has shaken the confidence of the whole world in our national stability.

Foreign observes hardly able to believe their eyes, have watched the key to the treasure-house of India being drenched from our inert hands by a small minority of agitators who openly avow their intention to drive us bag and baggage from our great Eastern inheritance.

This tame submission has filled them not only with contempt but with concern. Out of the five great money markets of the world—London, Paris, New York, Berlin and Amsterdam—two are situated in countries which themselves have vast and valuable Asiatic possessions. These countries at least are under no illusions as to the vital importance of retaining them. The political credit of Britain has had a headlong fall in the eyes of both France and Holland. Is it surprising that our financial credit should be threatened to follow!

POLICY OF SCUTTLE.

The Conservative Party must deal with this matter, for the last Conservative Government helped to dig the grave of British prestige abroad by its policy of scuttle in India and Egypt.

"Unless the Government of India resumes its position as a Government", says that great authority Lord Inchcape. "anarchy and bloodshed are bound to ensue, and we shall be the laughing stock of the world. Disaster will follow, and it will be the break-up of the British Empire."

The new Conservative Secretary of State for India, Sir Samuel Hoare, needs to allay the strong suspicion in which he is held by all right-minded members of his own party. At the Round Table Conference last year he acquiesced without challenge or demur in proceedings tantamount to putting British rule in India on its trial.

His fellow-Conservatives should tolerate no continuance of such timidity. India is the pivot of the British Empire. Firmness there is the first condition of our Imperial existence.

Sir Samuel Hoare must reverse the calamitous policy of his predecessor and of the last Viceroy, Lord Irwin.

While we are on the run in India no Power in the world will ever believe in our financial stability. By ending our feeble surrenders there we shall lay a firm basis for British credit. By continuing them we should ensure a constant recurrence of the present financial crisis, in an increasingly dangerous form.

WAQF ACT AND THE BOHRAS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Government of Bombay is to be congratulated on its rather belated but nevertheless accurate realisation that if any one of the numerous Islamic communities were in greater need of the protection afforded by the Waqf Act of 1923 than the rest, it was the Bohra community. There are Waqfs in all other Islamic communities which require a better handling and reforms; and side by side there are Waqfs and trusts managed in quite a conscientious manner but the Bohra Waqfs are almost invariably controlled by a single hand and they sail in the same boat without exception. And none dare raise his head against the pre-medieval treatment of the millions of hard earned money intended to be used on charity, by one in whose hand lies the powerful weapon of excommunication.

It was these methods of the Mullaji Saheb that led to the formation of strong opposition in the community in the year 1916 which demanded accounts from the executors of the Seth Chandabhai's charity box culminating in the now famous Chandabhai Gulla Case. This opposition was no doubt led by the sons of the late Sir Adamji Peerbhai but a huge following of enlightened Bohras had voluntarily subscribed their signatures to the requisition calling for accounts. But the organisers of the movement had not reckoned with the utter backwardness of the community and the powerful lever of excommunication. As soon as the movement for the demand of accounts was started by the reformists the priests or rather the High priest started a counter move against the sacrilegious action of the patriots in asking for accounts from the High Priest. He was above all beings on the earth and not liable to give his reasons and accounts to any one beneath the blues. The Quran clearly lays down in a mandatory manner that accounts should be kept for every thing given or received by everyone, and Maulana Ali (on whom be peace) whom the Bohras revere only second to the prophet himself had to render account even for five paltry seers of corn that he took from the public stores or Betulmal. But with all these glorious examples of Islamic equality in privileges as well as responsibilities the High Priest was successful in getting nearly all the signatories of the requisition demanding accounts from him, to withdraw leaving only the sons of the late Sir Adamji to fight the grim battle. The whole of Bombay knows how the entire resources of an ignorant but wealthy community were devoted to ruining a prosperous family for its only fault of championing the cause of charity and patriotism.

However things have gone beyond the limits now and the High Priest does not only claim immunity from rendering accounts for all trusts and charities under him but does not also allow any member of the community to establish charitable trusts independently or even to give any charities without his intervention. The operation of the Waqf Act will not only safeguard the present charities but many a would-be endower will be encouraged to bring out their locked up monies for beneficial purposes; and the Government of Bombay will have all the blessings of such an Happy outcome.—Yours, etc.,

A. HUSSAIN.

Stream-Lining Is More Than A Style Fad, Says Franklin.

Study of Body Lines and Curves Essential If Body Designers Are to Give Car Owner Full Advantage of Improved Power Plant.

"Automotive engineers have developed the power plant of motor cars so rapidly that the public finds it difficult to keep up with the improvements and take full advantage of them," said H. H. Franklin, President of the Franklin Automobile Company, Syracuse, N. Y. in a discussion of the effective air-cooling of motors at high speeds.

"With stamina, speed and perfect cooling," said Mr Franklin, "we are now stressing the last essential factor—that of applying the principles of aero-engineering to the body of the car, so that vacuums are reduced, unnecessary air pockets eliminated, and stream-lining used wherever possible to cut down air resistance. For full use of engine power, for ease of handling at high speeds and for greater safety, resistance of the body must be reduced and least possible power used to pull the body through the atmosphere.

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BOMBAY — AND — MADRAS

PRACTICAL JOKE BY LUNATICS

—:o:—

Pathos And Humour Of A Free Advice Bureau.

"Reynold's Illustrated News" writes:—

A growing and much appreciated feature of democratic organisations in various parts of the country is the free legal and domestic advice given by experts. In the following article a "Reynold's correspondent describes the humour and pathos of the Bureau at Hammersmith. It is typical of all these fine efforts in practical philantropy.

Of all the charges which weigh heavily upon the poor, none brings a heavier burden than legal costs.

Realising this, Mr. J. P[illegible]dner, M. P. for North[illegible] Garsmith, Mr. Harry Ch[illegible] Hammerwell-known solicitor [illegible]andler, the members of the Co[illegible] and other week to give free [illegible]uncil meet each those in need [illegible] legal advice to them to solve [illegible]f it, and to help blems of bu[illegible] many little problife. [illegible]siness and domestic

Mr. Ch[illegible]andler, who devotes much of his unpa[illegible] time to this voluntary and int[illegible]d work, gave me an insight [illegible] the humour as well as the athos of the "cases" which come before him and fellow members of the bureau.

Many cases are concerned with the Rent Restrictions Act, which, with its complicatons and anomalies is a "lawyers' paradise."

RENT FREE "HABIT"

Yet even so dry-as-dust a subject as this has its humours. A cheery-faced rubicund woman came before the Bureau and it was discovered that over a period of years she had been paying too much in rent. The point was accepted by the landlord and it was agreed that for the next three months she should live rent free.

Six months went by and the case had been forgotten, when one day the landlord appeared and asked when the woman was going to resume her payments.

"Why she ought to have been paying for the last three months" said Mr. Chandler. "I will look into this."

He did so and as a result the woman arrived before him voluble and cheerful as ever. It was politely pointed out to her that she must at once pay what was due. But, no, she wouldn't do that!

"I've got into the habit of living rent free. an its a habit I like" she exclaimed. "I'm not going to change it for anyone."

Argument and even threats failed to move her and eventually an ejectment order was obtained. Still cheerful and still protesting against this "unjust interference with her habits," she set off for pastures new.

DUPED AT AN ASYLUM.

Another humorous incident related to an occasion when the members of the Bureau had their legs neatly pulled by a lunatic!

An anonymous letter reached the offices from Hanwell Asylum saying that if the members would call on the [illegible] would be revealed. It was suggested that in order that the sender could recognise his visitors they should each carry in their hands a copy of a certain well-known periodical. The party arrived to discover a roomful of the lunatic inmates each with a copy of the same periodical in their hands.

The duped "free lawyers" could only hide their own copies under their coats and steal quietly away with such dignity as they could still command!

How a mere trifle may often lead to serious consequences was shown by the following anecdote.

A woman owed the small amount of 3s. 5d. Instead of sensibly borrowing the money and paying, she waited until a bailiff was put in. The court fee of 1s. 6d. raised the debt to 4s. 11d. The woman could not understand this; she said that she owed 3s. 5d. and would not on any account pay 4s. 11d.

An argument followed and tempers rose. At last the woman became so incensed that words changed to blows, and being of strong and muscular build, she gave the unfortunate bailiff the thrashing of his life!

APOLOGY TO THE JUDGE.

Such a flagrant assault upon an officer of the Court in the exercise of his duty could not go unpunished. and Sir Thomas Snagg—one of the kindest men on the bench—dealt leniently with the case in fining the woman £3.

Better late than never, the woman consulted the Free Advice Bureau. Mr. Chandler made her accompany him to court and make a full and frank apology to the judge, while he himself explained the woman's unfortunate circumstances. As a result the fine was reduced to £1 payable in conveniently small instalments.

Since the original £3 fine was far beyond the woman's ability to pay, but for this timely intervention she would have had to go to prison for a year and a day "to purge her contempt." And all for a trifling debt of 3s. 5d.!

The Free Advice Bureau is under the auspices of North Hammersmith Division Labour Party, and advice is given to all poor applicants irrespective of the party to which they belong.

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THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS,
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No. 104.

Industry And Finance.

(Continued from page 4).

millions of the unemployed. The Government may, though it is hardly likely, continue to pay the same nominal amounts when it is bankrupt. It certainly could not increase these payment to meet the enormous rise in prices. But what would be the value of an old-age pensioner's ten shillings a week when the pound was falling, falling, falling, as the mark fell in Germany?

It may be true that all these fearful dangers and certain evils are due to the fact that we live under a capitalist system. They might disappear under some system not yet thought out, still less brought into being. The one absolutely certain fact is that while the present system continues in being no one has more to fear from a falling pound than the workers.

DEPRECIATION IS A GODSEND.

Bane Of Deflationist Policy

Hugh Vandrey writes in the "Manchester Guardian":—

The real worth of "Johnian's" exposition of the "perils involved in depreciation" can be found by the simplest test. Take any of his arguments and reverse them—e.g., "The natural result of a rapidly falling currency is stagnation in all trade and industry for none will sell when they do not know the value of the money in which they are to be paid, and where none will sell who can buy?" Does the converse hold true? "The natural result of a rapidly rising currency—that is, when each day more goods can be bought for the same unit or measuring-stick of money,—marks, francs, dollars. what you will,—is brisk productivity in all trade and industry. For all will sell when they know that the value of the money in which they are to be paid is increasing daily without effort on their part, and where all will sell who cannot buy?" How far this is from the truth every producer well knows.

No one denies that the unit of money has, at an ever more rapidly growing rate, increased its purchasing power of goods. To put it another way. Who denies that there has been a fall in prices? But the consumer of goods is also a producer; and, like the kitten chasing its tail, while he as a producer has receives less and less for his produce, yet, owing to the "time lag," a proportionately lowered cost of living ever eludes his grasp.

"Johnion" also ignores for the purpose of his argument that increased taxation and reduced output following the lessened internal purchasing power tend to maintain retail prices at the high levels of the inflation period. Like the child in "Alice in Wonderland" it is ever "jam yesterday, jam tomorrow, but never jam to-day." Has "Johnian" in his school days never come across that example of fallacy known as "the fallacy of accident," which maintains that "wine taken to excess is poisonous: to take wine is therefore to take poison?"

A cautious and deliberately controlled depreciation of the pound, like wine in measured doses, will have remedial virtue. This corrective in Rustralia has brought a balancing Budget and a favourable balance of trade with a successful issue of a conversion loan. Instead of alarming bulletins the latest reports from Australia show a remarkable record of peace, security and recovery. London's frenzied and panic efforts, at however great a cost in humiliation and sacrifice, to maintain the pound sterling at parity are doing more to bring about a flight from the pound than a calm acceptance of of world conditions could possibly have done.

To such as "Johnian" depreciation is a "bogey." To many of those in Lancashire, who have suffered the full weight of the deflationist policy of the last ten years a wild dose of depreciation would come as a godsend.

TINKERING WILL NOT DO.

Sir C. Mosley For Protection

A strong protective tariff on foreign manufactured goods followed by other measures to "insulate" the home market is advocated by Sir Oswald Mosley, M.P., in a letter to the branches of the New Party.

Sir Oswald says the root cause of the present crisis is the industrial position. "No tinkering financial expedients can meet it unless a constructive policy is adopted to meet the industrial crisis. Therefore, we suggest an immediate protective tariff on foreign manufactured goods followed by other measures to 'insulate' the home market. The immediate effect of such protection would be (a) to raise revenue; (b) to give a great stimulus to British industry.

"The immediate application of our policy to the present situation is in a nutshell protection to the home market, rebuilding of industry, and no cuts in the standard of life, and no cuts in the standard of life. Cuts in the standard of life mean lower spending power of the people and consequently a lower home market.

"Our task is not to cut down but to build up and to advance a constructive policy for the restoration of British industry to the extent that if any additional taxation was required it should be met by a special tax on the richer owners of fixed incomes who have benefited enormously of recent years. N more burden should be placed on the producer, either worker or manufacturer."

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CERTIFICATE GIVEN BY, Dr. H. S. Rajanderkar, H.M.B., L.M.P. (P. O. Rajanda).

I have tried the MADAN MAST PAK, and have great pleasure in certifying that the Pak is really a capital remedy in cases of men who are affected with a lowered vitality, impotence and depression—outcome of excesses. It has, I am convinced, been prepared according to Ayurvedic formula.

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THE SYNONYM FOR STRENGTH. STABILITY AND PURITY.

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MADAN'S SUPER TALKIE OF HIGH DISTINCTION.
SHIRIN-FARHAD
with Miss KAJJAN & MASTER NISSAR at GLOBE—TALKIES

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

SOUTHERN HEDGE SELLING

Liverpool Advanced On Decline In Sterling

DOLLAR EXCHANGE 4.12

Bombay Sept. 22.

Owing to the collapse of sterling, the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular. Prices advanced on Liverpool buying but later declined on Southern Hedge selling. There is considerable uneasiness about the future course of cotton prices and prices will fluctuate in tune with Sterling-Dollar Exchange. During the early part of the day prices advanced 3 point but later on there was a decline of 22 points from the highest level. Towards the close there was a small rally and the session ended in a net decline of to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 6.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 6 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices recovered 4 points to 5.94c.

As a result of suspension of Gold standard, the Liverpool cotton futures market opened strong at a rise of 35 points and within few minutes, prices jumped to a rise of 45 points. There were wide irregular changes in prices. It was purely influence of political situation. There was heavy short covering and this is bound to weaken the situation. Later on there was some straddle selling which caused a setback in the prices which closed at a rise of 28 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices closed 47 points higher at 4.23 but an expected to decline to-day. Sales of spot cotton totalled 3,000 bales.

Dollar-sterling cross rate was quoted 4.85½ on last Saturday but yesterday it declined to 4.20 and 4.12½.

East Indian cotton futures prices advanced 15 to 22 points and Egyptian cotton prices rose 47 to 42 points per lb.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL COTTON REVIEW.

Spot cotton continued to be in fair request this week on the Liverpool Cotton Exchange; in the Futures section there was still a lack of buying power, the general undertone undoubtedly being influenced by the political situation in the country. After improving during the middle of the week, the market eased mainly owing to renewed selling pressure from the Continent, but subsequently values improved to a slight extent on reports that the Texas and the Egyptian acreage will be reduced next year.

The Egyptian section this week has received rather better support.

Manchester Cotton Cloth and Yarns Review: Cloth: Here and there rather more interest has been displayed, but the quantities under discussion, with few exceptions, remained on the small side. Enquiry from China covered a wider range and it is understood that some encouraging sales have taken place, but the trade with India continues to be unsatisfactory. Markets elsewhere have not shown much prominence.

Yarns: Conditions here have not shown any improvement, demand all round still being disappointing.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest 6.49 plus 09 Lowest 6.28 plus 12.

N. Y. December Highest 6.48 plus 09 Lowest 6.28—12.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9 a.m. Memphis Cables:—Light to moderate rainfall in Texas Gulf Coast, Arkansas and Georgia.

10-50 a.m.—General buying in the Liverpool market on Government suspension of Gold Standard; offerings limited.

6.00 p.m.:—Liverpool market very nervous, advise awaiting more settled conditions before operating either way.

Reuter's Cable:—New York market was nervous and irregular. Prices advanced on Liverpool buying, but later declined on Southern hedge selling.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (Expected) equalto 4.02.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 147/- equalto 3.33.

Difference 69 pts. equalto Rs. 30.

New York May (Close) 6.80 equalto 3.40.

Broach A/M. (Expected) Rs. 147/- equalto 3.33.

L'pool-New York (At L'pool close) Oct. 155, May 123 (American points).

Difference 07 pts. equalto Rs. 3.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Impossible to forecast prices in Liverpool until value of sterling known. Think present prices probably discount any decline in Sterling.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool cable:—at 11-27 on 21st. "Market rather inclined overestimate effect of beneficial Government financial decree."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers cabled at 10-47.

"Sharp advance due suspension Gold standard, think about discounted."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. cabled at 19-05.

"Market active, but prices irregular due to uncertainty sterling developements. See no reason for advance."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market strong owing to fall in exchange and rise in the value of silver. Purchases are being made on orders from Straddlers. Our opinion is that the worst is over. It is best to await further developments.

New York.—Trade holding back. Market irregular. Hedge selling continues.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Future too obscure warrant an opinion. Market fluctuating widely. Dollars Exchange quoted 4-20 normal.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 21.

October	6.10—09
December	6.33—07
January	6.44—06
March	6.64—04
May	6.80—09
Middling Spot	6.20—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 21.

October	6.09—06
December	6.32—05
Middling Spot	5.94+04

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 21.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	6.13
January	6.46
March	6.63
New York, Noon Call—	
October	6.17
January	6.48
March	6.65

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 21.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 36,000 bales

Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales

Day's Exports to the Continent 4,000 bales

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Our market opened to-day at Rs. 151/- for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 152/- on buying by Bazar operators. At this level there was increased long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 149/8. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 1 point but later on it was quoted 2 points above previous closing.

There was extensive covering by Japanese and prices rose to Rs. 155. Later on prices relapsed and closed as under:—

Messrs. Bruel & Co., have recevied a cable from New York stating "Think prices will fall further."

Broach A|M 152|12.
Oomra D|J. 132|4.
Bengal D|J. 117|12.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Sept.	99.00+1.40
Dec.	97.40+0.10
March	97.70+0.60

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

55 Bussan & Co., Karanja, 131.
166 Bussan & Co., Satona, 132-1/4.
40 Bussan & Co., Sailu, 128.
67 Bussan & Co., Aurungabad, 126.
129 Bussan & Co., Wun, 134.
67 Bussan & Co., Kajgaon, 132.
194 Bussan & Co., Hinganghat, 138.
34 Ital India, Bodvad, 134.
76 Toyo Poddar Mill, Gadag, 177.
55 Tata & Co., Veraval, 139.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Bengal Superfine	127
Bengal Fine	122
Bengal F.G.	177
Sindh-Punjab Fine	122
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	177
Wardha-Hingt Fine	138
Nagpur Savner Fine	140
Yeotmal Fine	135
Arvi Fine	136
Amraoti Fine	133
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	133
Mulkapur Fine	130
Khandesh Fine	130
Muthia F.G.	120
Nanded Purna F.G.G.S.	138
Jalna Sailu "	132
Parbhani "	135
Burwah, Sanavad Fine	135
Ujjain Shujaulpur Fine	135
Broach Fine	147|49
Broach F.G.	141|43
Cambodia	211|16
Miraj Sangli	171|76
Compta, Good	181|86
Jinja	236|41
Busoga	241|46

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Receipts into Bombay.—

	Since 1st Sept. 2 days	This year.
In full-pressed bales		243
Khandesh		489
Central India	98	248
Barsi and Nagar		
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1467
Berar		171
Central Provinces		2616
Total Oomras	98	55
Dholera		...
N.W. Provinces		205
Rajputana		1296
Sind-Punjab	125	1676
Broach		573
Coompta and Dharwar		334
Western-Northens		2
Cocoanada		187
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		129
Persian		10917
American		7412
Egyptian and African		
Comilla, Burma and others sorts		53
Total	223	25503

Exports from Bombay.—

In full-pressed bales.	1st Sept. to 18th Sept. yesterday	This year.
Europe	1737	13516
Japan and China	3255	24186
Coast Ports	100	2703
Up-country by Rail		6910
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		12078
Total	5092	59393

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Further rise was recorded in the values of Gold and Silver to-day. Prices of spot Gold advanced to Rs. 23/9 when there was some liquidation which caused a setback to Rs. 23/6. Also delivery after advancing to Rs. 23/10 declined to Rs. 23/7 and Kartik delivery improved to Rs. 23/11 but eased off to Rs. 23/9. Strong advices from China hardened prices of Ready Silver to Rs. 49/9. Also delivery advanced to Rs. 48/8 but declined to Rs. 47/4 on heavy profit taking and steadied at Rs. 47/8. T. T. from Shanghai on London, closed at 1-5. The opening London—New York cross rate was 4.20. Quotations at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mind Gold, Ready	23	13	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	23	13	0
Mint Gold, 2nd Settlement	24	0	0
Silver Ready	48	0	0
Silver, 1st Settlement	47	10	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	47	8	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Cartoorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 32|10; Clocing Rs. 32|8.

Cottonseeds Delivey May; Opening Rs. 29|8; Highest Rs. 29|14; Lowest Rs. 29|3; Closing Rs. 29|4.

Groundnutseeds Delivery February; Opening Rs. 28|9; Highest Rs. 29|2|6; Lowest Rs. 28|8; Closing Rs. 29.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	1931-32	1930-31
F.P. bales		
Reciepts to date 21-9-31	777000	1786000
Receipts Yesterday 21-9-31	36000	72000
Exports to date 21-9-31	519000	917000
Stock at Ports 18-9-31	2924000	2288000
Stock Interor Towns 18-9-31	748000	715000
Stock Liverpool 18-9-31	837000	722000
Visible Supply 18-9-31	5068000	4218000
Quantity in Sight 18-9-31	1043000	2055000
Quantity out of Sight 18-9-31	1187000	923000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	Bales.
Central India	93
Sind-Punjab	125
Cotton	223
Wheat	6333
	cwts.
Linseed	47
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	73
Gingellyseeds	61
Poppyseeds	137
Groundnuts	3382
Castorseeds	1474
Rice	25284
Myrabollams	625
Cottonseeds	1136
Gram	589
Joowar	2203
Maize	73
Barley	189
Bajree	963
	Tons.
Coal	256

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Sakellaridis:	
September	6.06
October	6.15
November	6.31
December	—
January	6.43
March	6.57
May	6.71
July	6.83
F. G. F., Spot	6.55

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

	Opening.	Closing.
September		3.84+27
October	4.06	3.84+27
November		3.85+28
December		3.86+24
January	4.06	3.90+25
February		3.93 +24
March	4.15	3.96+26
April		3.99+22
May	4.23	4.03+22
June		4.05+20
July	4.30	4.08+19
August		4.11+19
September		4.13+19
October		4.16+19
Middling Spot		4.23+47

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Bombay, Sept. 22.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Oct. sh. 4/0 1/4d. 3d Up.
Dec. sh. 4/3 1/4d. 3 1/2d Up.
May sh. 4/6 1/4d. 4 1/4d Up.

LONDON LINSEED OIL.

Oct. Dec. sh. 15/ 2 sh Up.
Jan/Apr. sh. 15/6 sh 1/4 1/2d Up.
Market opened very strong and dearer, but buyers did not follow.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Sept. dol. 47 1/2—3/4.
Dec. dol. 47 3/4—3/4.
March dol. 50 7/8—3/8.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Nov. 10.90—5.
Feb 10.62 2 Up.
Market quiet.

NEW YORK SUGAR.

Dec. 1.29—3.
March 1.32—4.
May 1.37—4.
Market steady.

WHEAT CABLE (CHICAGO):—Prices declined on favourable weather in South-West, stop loss selling and liquidation, but later advanced on covering by "shorts". Closed steady.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Broach Fully Good Good Staple)	3.36
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	3.48
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	3.60
Oomra Good	3.06
Oomra Fully Good	3.16
Oomra Fine	3.31
Bengal Good	2.96
Bengal Fully Good	3.06
Bengal Fine	3.16
Scinde Fully Good	3.06
Scinde Fine	3.16
Scinde Superfine	3.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Estimated Spot Sales 3,000 bales
Sales for Export nil
Sales of East Indian Cotton 100 bales

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 22-9-31, Coaba Point 1.05 in., Fort 1.35 in., J. J. Hospital 1.04 in.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 81.49 in., Fort 90.99 in., J. J. Hospital 83.93 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 87.46 in., Fort 89.31 in., J. J. Hospital 93.61 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929, Colaba Point 50.89 in., Fort 71.68 in., J. J. Hospital 57.85 in.

THE BHARDA NEW HIGH SCHOOL

It has been decided to have, as part of the celebrations, a cosmopolitan dinner at the Aibless Bauz on Saturday, 3rd proximo. The dinner is open to all past and present students of the School and members (past and present) of its staff.

Those intending to join are requested to purchase dinner cards from the Superintendent of the School (Waudby Road) on or before the 30th September 1931.

The rates are as under::

Non-vegetarian dinner Rs. 4-8-0
Vegetarian dinner Rs. 4-8-0; Hindu refreshments Rs. 2-8-0.

Rangoon.—A number of dacoities have been committed by rebels and some local criminals in the disaffected areas. In Insein the inmates successfully repulsed dacoits, killing two of them but sustaining no casualties. One murder is also reported from Tharrawaddy.—A. P.

Quetta.—A Baluchistan Police official named Muhammad Hamid ran amok. He shot his mother-in-law dead with revolver and wounded his wife and tried to commit suicide. He was arrested and has been removed to hospital.—A. P.

German seaplane piloted by Aviator Rans Bertram is expected to arrive in Madras on Wednesday (Sept. 23) from Colombo. The plane arrived in Mangalore on Monday morning and left Colombo where it arrived the same evening.—A. P.

DUBASH THEATRE
Next to Girgaum Police Court—New Churney Road.
Will be now showing
High Class American
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Commencing To-morrow (THURSDAY) Universal's Great All-Talking Drama of the world-war.
"ALL QUIET On the Western Front"
Note that—The New Type of Talkie Machine installed here gives the most CLEAR AND DISTINCT SOUND.
Cheapest Rates (With Tax) Annas 3, 7, 9, 12, Re. 1-0, 1-8, 2-0.
DAILY 3 SHOWS:—5-30, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

RAJAPUR FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJAPUR, Sept. 14.

With a view to relieve the immediate distress of the flood-stricken families, the Committee has so far distributed rice bags to about 108 families, to suffice them for about a month. Another instalment of rice and pulse will be given to the needy persons during the course of this week, and then the work of giving such relief will be stopped except in a few exceptional cases. The next immediate relief which the Committee feels necessary to undertake is in respect of the fallen houses. More than 75 houses are in need of such relief for repair or reconstruction and the condition of the house-owners is so poor that they can hardly hope to put these dwelling places into order unless they get some substantial help from the Relief Fund. It is estimated that the amount needed for this purpose would go to about Rs. 5,000 and the Committee hopes to get the necessary help in this respect from the various Relief Committees started in Bombay and other places. From the information so far received in the office of the Committee, it seems that the damage to crops in the Taluka this year would go to more than 1000 Khandis of paddy. In the village of Kasheli, Beni, Bhalavali and a few others, which have suffered most from the floods almost all the crop of the season is gone, and the poor peasants as well their cattle must starve for want of food and fodder in the coming year. A Central Committee for the Ratnagiri District has been formed with three representatives from each affected part and this Committee will see that the funds coming from outside are being distributed over the several affected areas in due proportion of the losses and that they are being properly utilised for the purpose of relief. The Rajapur Committee is represented on the Central Committee by Messrs. Abasaheb Pitre Pleader, A. Sakhalkar, Pleader and D. J. Sardeshpande, Head Master Rajpur High School. The work of collecting funds locally is going on and the Secretary is glad to announce the donation of Rs. 5/- from Mr. G. V. Mavalankar, Pleader, President of the Ahmedabad Municipality. Large funds are needed for the purpose of giving relief to the distressed poor and the Committee appeals to all philanthropic gentlemen to send in their generous contributions very early.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR INDISPOSED.

POONA, Sept. 21.

Important Cabinet meeting which was to have been held to-day, was postponed to Thursday owing to the Governor being still indisposed.

It is understood that the Legislative Council agenda and other important financial business will then be considered.—A. P.

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1931

Senior Men Get The Sack While Juniors Thrive In Service

RAILWAY WORKER'S RETORT TO COUNSEL

"Once In The Workshop We Are At Mercy Of Foreman."

Giving evidence before the Railway Court of Inquiry a carpenter working in the Ajmer workshops of the B.B. and C.I. Railway alleged that it was impossible to escape fines or to obtain increments and promotions without greasing the hands of their superiors.

The Court examined about dozen witnesses from the G.I.P. and B.B. and C. I. Railways.

BEYOND TERMS OF COURT.

When the Railway Court of Inquiry met again at the Secretariat, Bombay on Monday morning, an advocate, Mr. Ainapure, appeared on behalf of Mr. Eknath Ramchandra, a ticket Inspector in the G.I.P. Railway. He said that his client was discharged from service in September 1927 on the ground of defective eyesight but was reinstated after some time. This caused him loss of promotion and grade. Counsel submitted that the Court should do his client justice.

The chairman said that it was not for the Court to consider his case as it did not fall within the purview of the terms of reference.

Sayad Razak Hussein formerly a brakesman in the Bombay Division G.I.P. Railway stated that he joined service in October 1927 and was discharged three years later on the ground that there was slackness in traffic. By this measure both guards an brakesmen should have been affected but brakesmen alone got the sack. No guards were retrenched.

RETORT TO ADVOCATE GENERAL.

A. J. Bennet formerly Assistant Train Examiner at Victoria Terminus in his evidence said that he joined service in February 1922. He was given notice of discharge on July 15. 1931.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out to the Court that according to the assurance given by the Railway Board there should have been no retrenchment on and after July 6 last.

Sir J. B. Kanga: The witness was discharged for inefficiency.

Witness:—But how was I tolerated for nine and a half years.

Shankar Narayan, Vithoba Jaku, Dhondu Krishna and Mohamed all of whom were formerly working in the Parel Workshop then gave evidence. They wanted that they should be given the first chance whenever there were any vacancies.

Akbar Dadamiya another discharged worker pleaded that he should be given a job because he served the Railway very loyally during the strike in 1930.

Gangaprasad a porter from Agra pleaded for a job by saying that he came from a very respectable family. He wanted that his name should be put on the waiting list and he should be given a pass to return to his place.

MR. BHUSKUTE'S EVIDENCE.

N. B. Bhuskute formerly a draftsman at Manmad complained that although he was the best qualified in the temporary staff he was given a sack while less efficient and junior men were confirmed and made permanent.

Cross examined he admitted that he was still in Railway service working at Nasik but that was only a temporary job in view of the Sinwhasta year. He wanted to be made permanent.

Mohamed Yakub was the next witness. He narrated how he rose from an apprentice at Nasik to a fitter in the Parel Workshop. His complaint was that a period of 20 days intervening between the period of his apprenticeship and permanancy was not taken into consideration in deciding his seniority and he was discharged in April 1931. He mentioned names of several junior men who were still retained.

Cross-examining the witness Sir J. B. Kanga asked if the men who were retained in the Parel Workshop were not senior to him in that Workshop.

Mr. Shastri a member of the Court told the Advocate-General that he was shifting his ground. There must be some fixed principle about determining the seniority of men.

After examining one more witness, H. H. Hardechar, the Court rose for lunch.

CASE OF DEMOTION.

Resuming after the lunch the Court examined W. J. Liveridge an engine driver at Kalyan. His complaint was that men from other Divisions were brought in the Bombay Division which caused a surplus and consequently some men were retrenched. This retrenchment resulted in the "demotion" of the witness and several others in his grade. He wanted that before he and his colleagues were retrenched men who were brought from other Divisions should have been sent to their own Divisions and that would have saved the witness demotion which was causing him hardship.

Syed Ali Hassan, formerly an Inspector of Works drawing Rs. 250 was then examined on behalf of the Federation. Replying to Mr. Joshi he stated that he joined service on June 10. 1925 as Inspector of Works and was given the maximum salary of Rs. 250 for that grade. He was discharged on August 21, 1931.

Sir Jamshed Kanka informed the Court that the witness was always treated as a temporary servant and his name appeared in the classified list in place of some other man whom he had replaced and the fact that he was given the maximum salary at the very start was a proof that he was on the temporary list.

Witness: They gave me the maximum salary because they wanted my services. I was drawing Rs. 275 before that.

The witness again repeated that he held the best testimonials. He had stood first in the engineering examination of the Rurki College and was often recommended by his superiors for a higher post. He took his stand on the classified list where his name appeared in the permanent staff. Producing a copy of the list witness pointed out a number of junior men who are still in service.

ONE ANNA ANNUAL PROMOTION.

Noormahomed, Mahomed Hanif and Gulamhussein, all carpenters from Ajmer Workshop of the B. B. and C. I. Railway then gave evidence. Their complaint was that men who were junior to them were retained while they were sacked.

Noormahomed replying to the questions of Mr. Ross Masood stated that he was in railway service for 14 years. He started on annas 6 a day and he was getting Rs. 1-8-0 a day when he was discharged.

Sir J. B. Kanga: Is it that the promotion you got every year was only 1 anna? z

Witness: Yes.

Were you fined 5 times?—We never know when we are fined. They do what they like.

CHARGE OF INEFFICIENCY.

The Advocate General contended that the witness was sacked because of inefficiency. It was due to his inefficiency that he did not get more than 1 anna every year as promotion.

When this was explained to the witness by Mr. Ross Massod the witness complained in an angry mood that the contention was entirely baseless. He asserted that there were many carpenters who had not been given any promotion for years together and therefore it did not necessarily mean that they were all an inefficient lot. He complained that the workers never knew when they were fined. He further alleged that getting promotions or saving oneself from fines depended on sufficiently greasing the palms of the foreman. "Sir, those who go with purses get promotions and nice treatment. As to fines once we enter the workshop we are at the mercy of the foreman," added the witness.

Asked to give names he mentioned Shivlal and Hariram two carpenters in department No. 28 who had not received any promotions for four years, but were still in service.

ALLEGED BREACH OF PROMISE.

Alibux an employee in the Ajmer workshop with 12 years service was the last witness of the day. His complaint was that he was discharged while many juniors were retained.

Replying to the Advocate-General witness admitted that in 1928 due to an accident he lost his left eye. He also admitted that he was given Rs. 582 as compensation. The Advocate-General read out a report of the foreman stating that during the last year witness complained of inability to work because of defective eyesight and therefore he was discharged.

Witness contended that he never complained of inability to work and added that he had never claimed compensation and as a matter of fact he had refused to accept it fearing that he would loose his job. But he was definitely assured that he would be retained in service. The promise was broken.

Mr.. S C. Joshi took objection to the report quoted by the Advocate-General complaining about the disabidity of the witness on the ground that it was obtained actually after the discharge.

Sir J. B. Kanga: Do you mean to say that the statements are false.

Mr. Joshi: I do not say that but naturally when a man has sacked his subordinate and has been asked to give reason for it he would certainly find some excuse or other.

This concluded the day's sitting.

ILLTREATMENT OF AWARI

Nagpur Congress - Committee' Allegations

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Sept. 21.

The condition of General Awari in Damoh Jail and the treatment meted out to him are causing anxiety to Nagpur public.

At a Congress meeting held last evening allegations were made that General Awari was not provided with Khadi clothes, that he was given a solitary cell, very often, that he was not supplied with food of his class viz. 'B' class and that nobody was allowed to interview him.

The Government were asked to publish a statement on the subject, failing which the public were bound to believe that Mr. Awari was being harrassed behind prison bars.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka presided over the meeting.

PREPARATIONS FOR -- PURI CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)
PURI, Sept. 21.

A meeting of the Reception Committee 46th National Congress held yesterday, Pandit Nilkanthdas, Chairman, Presiding. Panditji opening the proceedings said some facts left unmentioned in he proceedings of the book be made good. The resignations of Sjts. Gopabandhu Chaudhury General Secretary, Harekrishna Mathab General Officer Commanding, were withdrawn.

The next item of the agenda was the formation of the general council for which Mahtab read 100 names which were accepted.

1 Lakh Prize For Spinning Wheel.

EXAMINATION TO BE HELD SHORTLY.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

The examination for the improved type of spinning wheel for the prize announced for one lakh of rupees will be shortly held, and intending competitors are requested to send their spinning wheels to the Gujarat Vidyapith on or before the 31st October.—A. P.

Rawalpindi Press Offices Raided —

RAWALPINDI, Sept. 21.

The police raided the offices of the bi-weekly "Khyber" and the "Frontier Mail" electric press and seized all available copies of the "Khyber" of 3rd September.—A. P.

QURESHII AND MAHATMA ON BOARD.

Can you see Mr. Shuaib Qureshi blushing like a girl in the presence of the Mahatma? What is it that has tickled Gandhiji to burst into a really hearty laugh? (Photo sent by our Staff Correspondent on board the "Rajputana.")

Pay On Demand

NO APPEAL AGAINST ORDER FOR SECURITY

Repressive Features Kept Intact.

MINORITY DISSENT ON PRESS GAG BILL

SIMLA, September 21.

The Press Bill which has undergone several important changes in the Select Committee, the report of which was signed by 11 members together with dissenting minute by 5 members has been presented to the Assembly. The title and preamble have been altered so as to read the "Bill to Provide Against Publication of matter, inciting or encouraging murder or violence."

Clause four which is an operative clause is recast as follows:—

CONDITIONS FOR FORFEITING SECURITY.

(1) Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any printing press in respect of which any security has been ordered to be deposited under Section 3 is used for the purpose of printing or publishing any newspaper book or other document, containing any words, signs or visible representations which (A) incite to or encourage or tend to incite to or to encourage the commission of any offence of murder or any cognizable offence involving violence or (B) directly or indirectly express approval or admiration of any such offence or of any person real or fictitious who has committed or is alleged or represented to have committed any such offence, the Local Government may, by notice in writing to the keeper of such printing press stating or describing the words, signs or visible representations which in its opinoin, are of the nature described above.

(A) Where security has been deposited, declare such security or any portion thereof, to be forfeited to His Majesty, or

(B) where security has not been deposited, declare the press to be forfeited to His Majesty and may also declare all copies of such newspaper, book or other document wherever found in British India to be forfeited to His Majesty.

Explanation:—No expression of approval or admiration made in a historical or Literary work shall be deemed to be of the nature described in this sub-section unless it has the tendency described in clause (A).

(2) After the expiry of ten days from the date of issue of a notice under Sub-Section 1 declaring a security or any portion thereof to be forfeited, the declaration made in respect of such press under Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act 1867 shall be deemed to be annulled.

TENURE OF THE BILL.

The Committee recommended the life of the Bill for a period of one year in the first instance.

Sub-clause 3 as amended by the Select Committee gives the Magistrate power to demand security, but requires him to give reasons for so doing. They do not, however, as the Committee propose that his order should be open to judicial appeal. The security to be demanded has been reduced to the maximum of Rs. 3,000 and the minimum of Rs. 1,000, as these amounts are sufficient to secure good behaviour from the type of presses in question. Ten days' period is allowed to the keeper of the press to furnish the security demanded. In all cases where the security has been given by a new press, and that press publishes no objectionable matter for three months, the deposit wil be returned. An application to the High Court can lie against all orders, whereunder Presses are required to furnish security under Sub-clause 3 of Clause 3, and the Local Government would be required to state or describe the offending matter on which it bases its demand for security. The forfeiture of the Press is permitted in the case of a press which does not furnish the security, but application to the High Court will lie against such forfeiture. So long as the keeper of the offending press furnishes security, his press will never be subjected to forfeiture.

PREAMBLE TOO WIDE.

The dissenting minute by Sir Harisingh Gour and Messrs. C. S Ranga Iyer, B. R. Puri, Seetharama Raju and A. Hoon is aimed at explaining the points of difference from the majority, in the light of which, they seek further revision of the Bill. They still think that the preamble is too wide and susceptible of misconstruction, and therefore suggest the addition of qualifying words like "certain acts of violence" in clause 1. In clause 4 they object to words "of any person real or fictitious who has committed or is alleged or represented to have committed any such offence" as being too wide. This clause they say should be amended in order to suit the dominating purpose of Clause (A). As regards Clause 3, the principle requiring a new press to give security is described as unsound and dissenters observe that every press must be presumed to start with innocent intentions and if it abuses its privilege, then it can be dealt with as provided in Clause 3.

The Magisterial order demanding security for a new press should be appealable to the High Court and proceedings before a Magistrate, though summary, should be of a judicial character, so that the accused could show cause before any order to his prejudice is passed.

Regarding Clause 5 which empowers the Government to demand further security up to Rs 10,000, the Minority observe that this sum is excessive. As regards Clause 7, they observe that only one security should suffice in respect of one newspaper and not both from the editor and from the printer.

The amended bill will be taken up for consideration on Friday.

POLITICAL VIEWS & PUBLIC DISORDER.

Mr. Adhikari Quotes Laski In Defence.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MEERUT, Sept. 18.

Mr. Joglekar is confined to bed consequent on his sudden collapse in the Court yesterday while he was delivering his statement, the Judge called upon the next accused Mr. Adhikari to make his statement.

Mr. Adhikari stated: "I arrived in India on the 10th December 1928, after about 6 1/2 years' absence from the country. I received the same reception at the hands of the Customs officials as every Indian student returning from a foreign country generally receives. Quite "harmless" books in German as well as in English on Marxism, Lenins etc., were seized from me. The officials, had no right to seize these books even under the present rules of the Sea Customs Act. My complaint is not against these petty officials. I attack the orders made under the sea Customs Act themselves. I maintain that such orders are a part of the policy of the British Imperialist Government to stifle all free exchange of thought between India and the rest of the world, to create an intellectual blockade and to prevent every contact between the Indian working class and the radical and revolutionary organisations abroad. These orders and their stupid execution by brainless officials are an instance of the reactionary and backward character of the bureaucratic rule of the British bourgeoisie in India."

"Apart from the "objectionable" Marxist Leninist literature, seized from me by the Customs officials, I brought with me a Marxist Leninist outlook on life, which is probably more objectionable in India. My stay in Germany helped me to acquire that outlook. In Germany, the proletarian movement is very strong. The biggest political party in that country, the social democratic party, accepts Marxism, at least inwords, as its theoretical basis, and Marxist literature is freely available in the country. Any indian student who is interested in widening his outlook would be naturally attracted to Marxism and Communism. The only sections of people in Germany who are genuinely sympathetic towards the revolutionary emancipating movement in India, are the Marxists and the Communists. Every Indian student when in a foreign country seen the bondage and slavery of his country in a clearer perspective. The humiliation of belonging to a subject nation is powerfully brought home to his conscience. It is no wonder that he should be attracted towards an outlook and movement which is sympathetic towards the revolutionary struggle against foreign Imperialism. The so-called conspiracy which I made during the 100 days of freedom I enjoyed after my return to India, consists of acts which would be considered quite normal in other countries. I possessed Communist literature, became a member of the Workers' and Peasants' party and the Communist party, spoke at a Lenin Day meeting and finally wrote a few articles in a paper called the "Spark".

"These overt acts" amount to nothing more than holding and disseminating of political opinions and being member of a political party which openly stands for Independence of India from British Imperialism through revolution; But this is considered High Treason in India."

"The right to organise, and be a member of a political party, even though its programme is dangerous to sovereignity, and dangerous to the present order of society, cannot be denied and is not denied in advanced bourgeois countries. Communist parties do exist in countries of Europe. They are allowed to exist even in the dominions of his Majestys British Empire."

WHAT LASKI SAYS.

"The argument that to grant the right of organising political parties, with a dangerous programme, would be to give unfettered freedom to dissenmiate such dangerous ideas, and to court disorder, is not accepted even by Liberal bourgeois thinkers like Prof: Horold J. Laski, as a serious objection. Prof: Laski in his book "Liberty in the Modern State" says:—"If views which imply disorder are able to disturb the foundations of the State, there is something supremely wrong with the governance of that State. For disorder is not a habit of man kind. We cling so eagerly to our accustomed ways that as even Burke put it, popular violence is always the outcome of a deep popular wrong". This is a respectable liberal bourgeoisie view. It amounts to this. The right of organising a political party whatever its aims has to be conceded. This cannot bring disorder and chaos, for if the party succeeds in getting popular adherence, in bringing about a revolution as our party undoubtedly does—then it is evident that the present order was rotten and deserved to be over thrown. If, on the other hand, the party in question fails to get popular adherencee, then it creates no disorder."

"The representatives of the bourgeoisie who rule over us will not recognise the logic advanced by a Liberal spokes man of their own class. The right to organise a political party whatever principles is denied in India. Even a respectable paper like "New Statesman and Nation" in an article devoted to this present case remarked that "an alien Government cannot afford to be logical. About half India is engaged in conspiring to change the Government. It would be possible and a learned judge has said to me, it would be correct, to indict not only the whole Congress party but also both Hindu and Moslem Liberals for an offence against the section of the Penal code under which the Meerut prisoners are charged."

"But even such liberties which obtain under bourgeois rule in many western countries are not to be wasted on a subject colonial people. British bourgeoisie rule in India is of a feudal absolutist character which allows no freedom of opinion, and no freedom of organisation."

FOREIGN AFFILIATION.

"It has been argued by the Sessions Judge in a bail order, that the seriousness of the case arises from the foreign connections of the parties in question. Our party, the C. P. I. is true was not affiliated to the Comintern upto the time of our arrest but that is not our defence. We claim that a political party has a right to have foreign connections and affiliate to parties and organisations with similar aim. This right is conceded to bourgeoise organisations like Chambers of Commerce etc. What is wrong if the Communist parties maintain contact etc. with their international organisation as the communist International?"

"By making the Comintern the central figure in this case, you are attacking the right of political and trade Union organisations in India to have connections and affiliations with international organisations. The rights, I contend is as fundamental as the right to organise political party inside the country."

"We have however no legalist illusions about the bourgeois state or bourgeois justice. We are going to be punished not for any criminal acts but because we dared to hold and disseminate certain principles, to organise political parties which stood for the Independence of India from British Imperialism through Revolution, because we organised militant Trade unions and conducted strikes. Imperialism is out to crush the only force which it considers as its deadliest enemy and of potentialities leading the revolutionary struggle for independence to victory".

"Our defence in this case, therefore, is the defence of Communism, Communist party, and the Communist International, the defence of the right of the working class to build its political as well as Trade Union organisation, the defence of the right of the Indian people to Independence from the chains of Imperialism."

With these preliminary remarks, Mr. Adhikari went on to deal with the evidence in detail.

MOVEMENT AGAINST PRESS BILL

Lala Dunichand's Suggestion To A.I.C.C. President

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

Lala Dunichand, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, has sent a communication to the President of the All-India Congress Committee to start in the province an agitation against the Press Bill.—A. P.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Ltd., by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.